

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

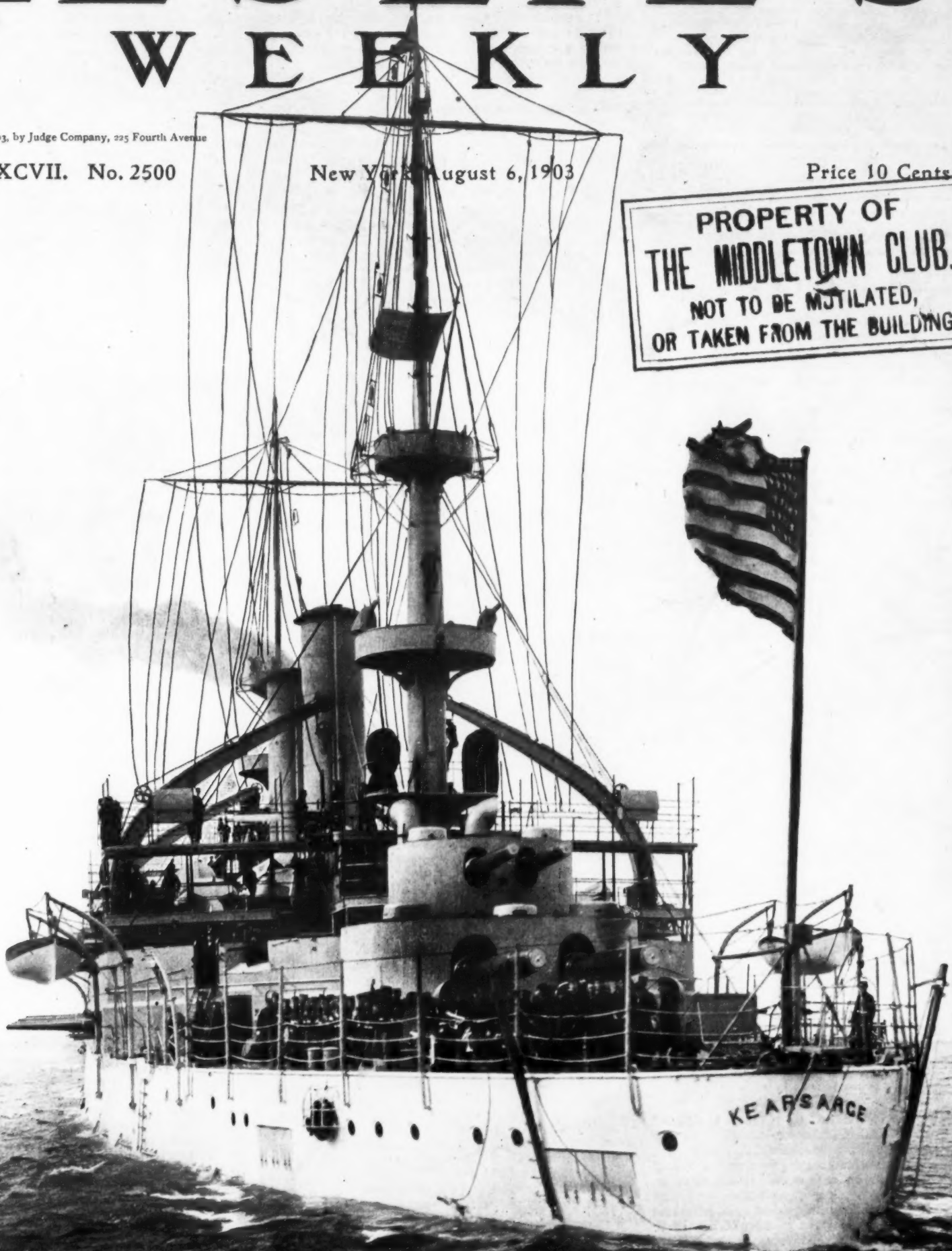
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New York August 6, 1903

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BATTLESHIP "KEARSARGE" MAKING HER RECORD TRIP ACROSS THE ATLANTIC

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

Vol. XXVII. No. 2500

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NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Parties representing themselves as connected with
LESLIE'S WEEKLY should always be asked to pro-
duce credentials. This will prevent imposition.

Thursday, August 6, 1903

Roosevelt and the Labor Unions.

A CAPTIOUS critic of President Roosevelt, seeking a cause for a quarrel—in which he is very unwise—declares that the President's order reinstating a foreman in the public printing office after he had been expelled from the bookbinders' union will cost him the nomination next year.

The President need not be troubled about the outcome of the National Convention. Every Republican State convention thus far this year has indorsed President Roosevelt for the nomination next year, and one of them, Virginia, has recommended him also for 1908. The States which either this year or last have recommended the President's nomination number eighteen, and have much more than a majority of the votes in the national convention. Every other Republican State convention this year will follow the example of those that have been held. No other President was ever thus urged for the nomination so long before the time of the meeting of the national convention. All other probable or possible candidates have taken themselves out of the list and left the field entirely to Roosevelt. He will be nominated by acclamation, and from present indications be elected by a majority almost without precedent.

No speech that the President has made will be half as helpful to him in the canvass as his concise remark that unionism is non-essential in the public service. Let there be no mistake about the facts: William A. Miller was removed from the assistant foremanship of the government printing-office because he had been expelled from the Washington branch of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders. Mr. Miller properly complained to the Civil Service Commission. The commission advised the public printer that no person, under the statute, can be removed from a competitive position except for such a cause as would promote the efficiency of the public service, and the Civil Service Commission did not consider Miller's expulsion from a labor union such a cause. The commission therefore requested that Miller be reassigned to duty.

Meanwhile, complaint had been made to the President, and Secretary Cortelyou had made an investigation. On the thirteenth of July the President, in a letter to Mr. Cortelyou, decided that the public printer must reinstate Mr. Miller, pending a final decision of the whole matter after investigation. In his letter to Secretary Cortelyou, the President uses these words, which must commend themselves to the intelligence of every citizen:

"There is no objection to the employés of the government printing office constituting themselves into a body, if they so desire, but no rules or resolutions of that union can be permitted to override the laws of the United States, which it is my sworn duty to enforce."

The President referred to the fact that in the award of the anthracite coal-strike commission, which was accepted by both parties, it was distinctly stated that "no person shall be refused employment or in any way discriminated against on account of membership or non-membership in any labor organization, and that there shall be no discrimination against or interference with any employé who is not a member of any labor organization by members of such organizations."

After the publication of the President's letter the announcement was made that the officers of the bookbinders' union were satisfied with his fair and judicial decision, and that they admitted that no other recourse under the statute was left for him. The union then proceeded to formulate charges against Miller in order to present them to Secretary Cortelyou. This was the only sensible course left open to it. Unfortunately, evil counsels seem to have intruded themselves, and the next statement was to the effect that the president of the local union announced that a strike in the Public Printer's department would be ordered if Miller resumed his place as assistant foreman.

A glance at the nature of the union's charges against Miller is sufficient to indicate whether they are worthy of consideration. Miller was accused of forcing employés to do too much work, and of insulting the

member of the union who waited upon him to present charges against him. He was charged with abuse of the union and its officers. The record of his case shows that he was first suspended for fifteen days. Upon his return to work, after this suspension, he was assigned to a new division. The union again summoned him to appear to answer charges, but he paid no attention to the notice. The union then fined him for alleged contumacy. He paid this fine under protest. He was then formally placed on trial, and appeared before the trial board in his own defense. The union decided that he was guilty of "numerous crimes against the organization of which he was a member." He was accordingly expelled.

The members of the union say that under their constitution they are forbidden to work with any man who has been expelled from the union. They are hoping that the President will reconsider his action.

The Constitution of the United States overrides the constitution of any labor union. Otherwise this would not be a free country.

Cold Lead for the Mob.

WE THOROUGHLY agree with the New York Tribune that a dose of cold lead seems to be the only proper and efficacious remedy to deal out to a mob of lynchers such as recently disgraced Delaware, even though the dose results in the removal of a considerable number of "representative citizens" from the face of the earth. If such citizens as those who tortured and burned the negro White are truly representative of Delaware, that State is indeed to be pitied. It is hard to counsel resort to violence and bloodshed for any purpose, even by the arm of the law, but the lynching mania seems to be one of those disorders that will not yield to any less drastic treatment. We have had no lack of preaching, writing, legislating, and proclaiming on the subject of the lynching horror, its shame and disgrace, during the past twenty-five years, but these appeals to reason, conscience, and civic pride have had no appreciable effect in diminishing the number of these crimes against humanity and civilization.

The month of June chronicled no less than fifteen lynching affairs throughout the country, an unusual number being credited to Northern States. The indications are that the "germ" of this lynching plague is spreading, and that unless a new and more vigorous policy is adopted in our dealing with it, the infection will seize many "representative citizens" in localities thus far free from it, and thereby add still further to the unenviable distinction we now bear of being the only civilized nation in the world given to these brutal and bloody deeds. The only remedy in sight seems to be a stern, vigorous, and unhesitating enforcement of law, backed up, wherever necessary, by an armed force under instructions to proceed to any extremity rather than surrender to the will of a mob.

It is certain that these outbreaks of mob passion can never be cured by the rose-water method, by soft words and appeals to reason. No real mob was ever turned from its purpose in that way, for men inflamed with rage to the pitch of riot and murder are beyond the reach of reason. The only thing that will stay them then is an exercise of superior force. This was shown very clearly recently by the successful way in which the authorities at Richmond, Va., suppressed a riotous demonstration in a street-car strike, and it was shown also at Evansville, Ind., though the sacrifice of human life at that place, viewed in any light, was most deplorable. If the authorities of the State and of the city had been prompt in opposing force with force, the slaughter might have been averted. The mob invited slaughter, and, as a rule, such riotous gatherings are dispersed only after the mob has been made to suffer. The report that an organized society of anarchists led the Evansville rioters can easily be believed, for many evidences that such organizations exist, especially in our Western cities, are at hand. The killing of a score or a hundred men to save the life of one wretched criminal until the courts can deal with him may seem to be an unwarranted waste of human blood, but it is certain that only by such sacrifices, awful and deplorable as they will be, can communities afflicted with the lynching mania be brought to a realizing sense of the shame and degradation involved in these savage and barbarous outbreaks. The lesson will be a dear one while it lasts, but the loss of ten thousand lives, if need be, will be none too dear a price to pay for freeing this country for all future time from the dark and hideous stain of the lynching madness.

Civil-service Reform in Contempt.

THE ACCUSATION is made that Pension Commissioner Ware wrote a letter to a Democratic member of a board of examining surgeons, demanding his resignation, simply because he was a Democrat. Mr. Ware, who is as frank as he is honest, admits that he wrote the letter, after having asked for the resignation, which the physician refused to send in. It is alleged that the commissioner's action was in direct violation of the civil-service statute, which declares that no person in the executive civil service shall dismiss any other person therein "because of his political or religious opinions or affiliations." Just why the action of the pension commissioner has attracted so much attention we do not understand. It has been

the practice, and still is the practice, of nearly every head of a department in Washington to appoint as many of his own political party to office, in place of men in the opposite party, as he possibly can. The recent revelations in the postal department show that the civil-service law was readily evaded, whenever it was found necessary to do so, and that Congressmen were more interested in evasions than any one else. They instigated removals for political cause, and profited in some instances directly by such removals. The contempt in which the civil-service statute is openly held by many members of Congress is not disguised or concealed. It often finds frank expression in their public utterances. The civil-service law was a sop thrown to the reformer for the purpose of keeping him still. It has gradually been made more effective under succeeding Republican administrations, but until political organizations are deprived of the power of appointment which they practically have, the spoils will still belong to the victors. We say this much not in defense, but in extenuation of the pension commissioner's action.

The Plain Truth.

"AN UNGRACIOUS dog-in-the-manger" is the manner in which our distinguished Democratic contemporary, the Troy (N. Y.) Press, alludes to the Nebraska populist, who recently made a malignant attack upon Grover Cleveland. The Press says that this ridiculous speech "betrayed the spitefulness of a sorehead," and it warns the Democratic leaders that any effort to conciliate the followers of the populist clown, who is trying to make a circus of the Democratic party, "will be fatal at the polls." It will not be the fault of the arrogant but discredited Nebraska leader if the Democratic party does not receive the worst trouncing next year it has ever had, though it will be difficult to beat any candidate worse than he himself was twice beaten. If the Republican leaders are as shrewd as we take them to be they will manage somehow to keep this political freak constantly before the public, where he enjoys himself so much, until after the polls close in November, 1904, no matter how much the venture may cost.

THE ASTONISHING revelations in Chicago and New York City, of remarkable schemes of blackmail that have been carried on by alleged labor leaders, bring to light a long-standing but more or less secret abuse. It would be wrong to condemn all the labor unions for this despicable business, because the charges are not made against them all, and many no doubt are guiltless. It is hard to believe that any man could be so utterly without principle as to foment a strike—putting a large number of workmen out of employment and destroying the business of the employer—for the simple purpose of making a pretext for levying blackmail upon the latter. But this is precisely what is charged, both in New York and Chicago. So-called labor leaders, after bringing about a strike, would open negotiations with the employer for a settlement of the trouble and a resumption of business, in return for the payment of a certain amount of money, usually running into the thousands. In some instances small dealers were permitted to settle for a few hundred dollars. In fact, "the graft" system seemed to be almost as well organized as it was in the days of the Tammanyized police in New York City, when a rate-card fixed the amount of blackmail to be paid by unfortunate women, thieves, gamblers, and pickpockets, according to the amount of business the parties might do in their respective "trades." It is hoped that the exposure of these methods, as affecting labor organizations, will result, as we predict it must, in the speedy withdrawal of self-respecting workmen from every organization that has tolerated such outrages.

A GLEAM OF common sense appears in the custom-house. A deputy-surveyor, John W. Bishop, just returned from Europe, publicly corroborates the complaint of every American traveler, regarding the lack of politeness, courtesy, and sometimes of decency, which the traveler experiences on his arrival in New York. Mr. Bishop has discovered in his journeyings abroad that there is less friction between travelers and customs officials in England, France, Germany, and Switzerland than in the United States, and that tourists are allowed to pass from one country to another without a minute examination of their baggage, and the words of respectable men and women are accepted by the custom-house inspectors as worth something. Mr. Bishop is prepared to recommend that our custom-house inspectors should follow the example of those in England, Germany, and France, and that minute examinations of trunks belonging to men and women of standing, who have given their word that they have brought in nothing dutiable, shall not be required. He also recommends a larger number of inspectors, so that examinations can be expedited. We have pointed out heretofore that the custom-houses, and especially the New York custom-house, have been making free-trade converts with the arrival of every passenger steamer. The seeds of tariff reform have been planted by Republican custom-house officials. Some of the most notable converts to the Democratic theory of "a tariff for revenue only" have been made on the steamer piers of New York by Republican officials. The common sense which animates the official conduct of Secretary Shaw will indicate the importance, therefore, of Deputy Bishop's suggestions.



People Talked About



THE THREE Englishmen who are just now figuring most prominently in the public eye are, in their order, Colonial Secretary Joseph Chamberlain, Prime Minister Balfour, and Hon. George Wyndham, Chief Secretary for Ireland.



THE HON. GEORGE WYNDHAM,
The English statesman who is also a
writer of verse.

Mr. Wyndham has immortalized himself in connection with the Irish land bill, his tactful and eloquent speeches in favor of that measure giving him a foremost rank among modern orators and parliamentary leaders. Some of the English papers speak of Mr. Wyndham as the "knight errant" of modern politics. He is said to have an instinctive love of lost causes, and his high spirit makes it possible for him often to turn failure into success. He is a charming poet, and, according to rumor, he has found time amid all his other avocations to write a novel. One of his latest efforts in verse is a children's book called "The Ballad of Mr. Rook," which he wrote for the benefit of his own little boy. It is in verse, and tells of a company of rooks who gathered in the neighborhood of Clouds, Mr. Wyndham's family seat, and were fed by the charitable lady of the house. The story goes on:

"All flew away. Ah, no, not all!
For one bird had a heart
Responsive to a loving call,
And could not so depart.
Old Mr. Rook loved well the wood
Where he was wont to nest,
Yet beat his heart in gratitude
Beneath his glossy breast."

THE RECENT re-election of President Diaz of Mexico for the sixth time insures for that republic, our nearest neighbor on the south, four years more of tranquillity, prosperity, and good government. Diaz is, of course, virtually a dictator over Mexico for life, a fact which no one in that country or out of it will be disposed to quarrel with so long as the power and influence of Diaz keeps the republic in the pathway of peace and progress, making its history in these respects strikingly and refreshingly unlike that of the other Latin republics on this continent. The pity of it is that there are not enough Diazes to supply every one of the fickle and peppery Central and South American States with a wise and firm ruler. If Venezuela, for instance, had had such a pilot for her ship of state she would not have been on the rocks so many times as she has been in the past few years.

CRITICS AND lovers of music in England are speaking in glowing terms of the remarkable performances of Miss Marie Hall, a young violinist, whose career is full of interesting and romantic incidents.



MISS MARIE HALL,
The young English violinist who
has had an extraordinary and
romantic career.—*Burrell.*

Miss Hall is only nineteen years of age, but she learned to play the harp when only five, and the violin before she was nine. Her father was a strolling musician, and all through her early childhood she played on the streets and highways with her father and other members of the family, all together, earning a meagre and precarious livelihood. The child's fine playing finally attracted the attention of one Herr Max Mossel, who recommended her so highly to a committee of the Birmingham School of Music that she received a free studentship which she held for two sessions. When fifteen years old Miss Hall competed for the first Wesley scholarship at the Royal Academy of Music, and won it, but was unable to take it up on account of a lack of means to live in London. A new and more prosperous career for the gifted girl finally began when Mr. Napier Miles, of Bristol, England, and a few other interested friends raised a fund among themselves and sent her to study under the famous master, Johann Kruse, with whom she remained a year, and after that she enjoyed a period of tuition under M. Sevcik, of Prague, the teacher of Kubelik. It was Kubelik, in fact, who induced Miss Hall to go to Sevcik

after hearing her play at a private rehearsal in London, and the great violinist has since been her warmest and most enthusiastic friend. Miss Hall was Sevcik's only English girl pupil, and he declares that she was the most gifted student he had ever had. Her concerts in London during the past season have been a series of brilliant successes before crowded audiences. How greatly the fortunes of the little street-player of a few years ago have changed may be judged from the statement that her share of the receipts of her first concert in London was about twenty-five hundred dollars.

THE UNIVERSALIST Church of America will hereafter have an able and efficient representative in the mission field of Japan in the person of Rev. Dr. Kiyoshi Satoh, a native of that country, who was ordained to the ministry of this church a few weeks ago in Boston, being the first man of his race to be received into this connection. The ceremony was conducted in the Every Day Church of Boston, by a number of prominent Universalist clergymen, and was witnessed by several Japanese friends, including Miss Imai, who has been studying at Tufts College and training herself for a teacher among her own people. The ordination sermon was preached by Rev. W. H. Rugg, who dwelt upon the changed relations of



KIYOSHI SATOH, D.D.,
The first Japanese to be ordained to
the Universalist ministry.

the Christian ministry to the world at the present time, and declared Japan to be the most promising field for Christian work in the Orient. The charge to the new minister was delivered by Rev. George L. Perin, who concluded by saying to the candidate: "I have great faith in you because I know of your early life and of your work since. If you find at times only a few persons at your little preaching place in Japan, and those few hostile to your teaching, make them at least respect your Christian character." Dr. Satoh first became interested in the Universalist Church in 1895, at Tokio, where he drifted into the Universalist mission school to learn English; he then finished the three years' theological course of the school. After attending two Japanese universities he thirsted for more knowledge and went to Lombard College, Ill. After studying there three years he attended Tufts College last year, and received the degree of doctor of divinity.

FEW ENGLISH women come in for more frequent notice in English society journals than the Countess of Chesterfield, who, it seems to be generally agreed, is fairly entitled to the palm as the most beautiful of the "social queens" in London's highest and most exclusive set. This, at least, is the verdict of the *London Sketch*, and we know of no better authority in matters social than that. There is said to be something so brilliant, so unusual, and distinctive in her type of beauty, that at every great function at which she is present her personality seems to stand out. She possesses, to a remarkable degree, the art of dress, and she was one of the first great ladies who adopted the picturesque garb which was formerly left to the fair inhabitants of Bohemia. Lady Chesterfield is one of a singularly lovely group of sisters and cousins, the Miss Wilsons. In some ways her type of beauty recalls that of her cousin, Miss Muriel Wilson, rather than that of her own lovely sisters. But Lady Chesterfield's charm and popularity by no means rest alone upon her personal beauty, for she is a highly cultured woman, a brilliant conversationist, and an accomplished musician. And, better still, she has given much of her time and thought to various societies engaged in work among the poor of London, one of these being a guild for working-girls in the East End, and another an industrial school for poor boys, in the same quarter.



THE COUNTESS OF CHESTERFIELD
One of England's most beautiful and
popular women.
—*Mendelssohn.*

WHAT DIFFERENCE of opinion there may be as to the fitness of the various men appointed as United States representatives in the Alaskan boundary commission, there can be no question as to the eminent qualifications of the Hon. John W. Foster, who has been chosen as American counsel in the case. He is doubtless the greatest living authority in the United States on the disputed boundary, having given the larger portion of his life to the study of such questions. Mr. Foster has led a most interesting and busy life.



HON. JOHN W. FOSTER,
American counsel in the Alaskan
boundary case.

He was born in Pike County, Indiana, March 2d, 1836. In 1855 he was graduated from the State University of Indiana, and during the following year was a student at Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the Bar in 1857 and practiced his profession at Evansville until July, 1861, when he enlisted in the Union army and remained in active field service for three and a half years, holding rank successively as major, lieutenant-colonel, colonel, and brevet brigadier-general. The beginning of his diplomatic service was his appointment as minister to Mexico by President Grant in 1873. He was transferred by President Hayes as minister to Russia in 1880; was appointed by President Arthur as minister to Spain in 1883, and was sent by President Cleveland on a special mission to Spain in 1885. In 1886 he resumed the practice of the law in Washington, D. C., giving special attention to international cases; but in 1891 he was commissioned by President Harrison as plenipotentiary to negotiate treaties of reciprocity with Spain, Germany, the British West Indies, San Domingo, and other countries. He was designated agent of the United States in the Behring Sea arbitration with Great Britain, June 1st, 1892; was appointed Secretary of State to succeed James G. Blaine, June 29th, 1892, and resigned February 23d, 1893, to attend the Behring Sea arbitration tribunal at Paris. After the adjournment of this tribunal he made a tour of the world. During 1895 he visited China and Japan, having been asked by the Emperor of China to assist in the peace negotiations with Japan. In March, 1897, he declined the mission to Turkey and the embassy to Spain, but he accepted the appointment by President McKinley of ambassador on a special mission to Great Britain and Russia for the settlement of the Behring Sea seal question. In 1898 Mr. Foster was appointed a member of the Anglo-American joint high commission for settling Canadian questions, in which capacity he is still acting.

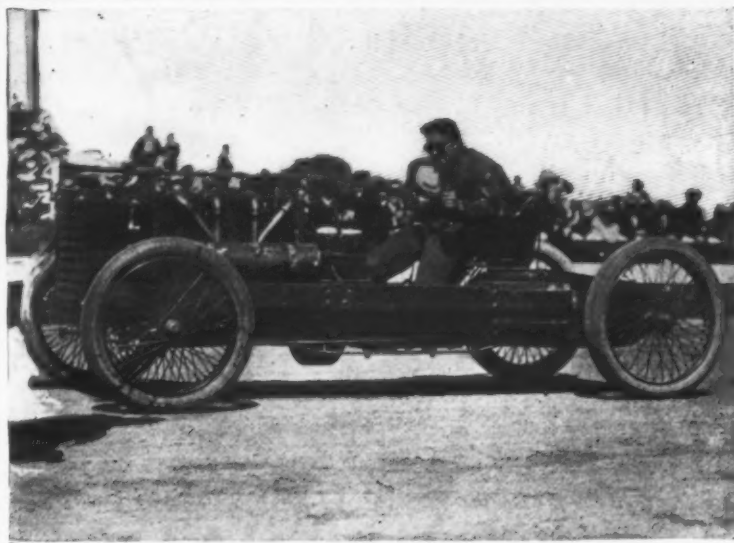
WHILE THE life of the ordinary guardian of the peace, both in the Old World and the New, does not usually run in channels conducive to the wooing of the Muses, a few instances are on record where an inborn and irrepressible genius has surmounted all such handicaps as police duty imposes, and the world has been favored in consequence with some genuine works of art from this quarter. It was not many years ago, for instance, that a New York "cop" enjoyed at least a temporary fame as the composer of a stirring concert-hall ditty, and another wearer of the buttons appeared in print about the same time as the author of a good detective story. Certain men of this same excellent and valuable calling over in Europe have recently achieved a degree of fame outside of their professional line of duty. Thus, we have had Constable Jones, of Leeds, England, exhibiting a clever painting in the Royal Academy, and now another policeman, Charles Teike, of Potsdam, Germany, has become a musical composer of some celebrity. His march, "Old Comrades," has attained such favor that it is played by over six hundred bands in all parts of the world, and commissions are said to be pouring in upon the fortunate constable. Like the policeman-artist, the composer has, at present, no intention of leaving "the force," a determination that does credit to his head, as well as his hand.



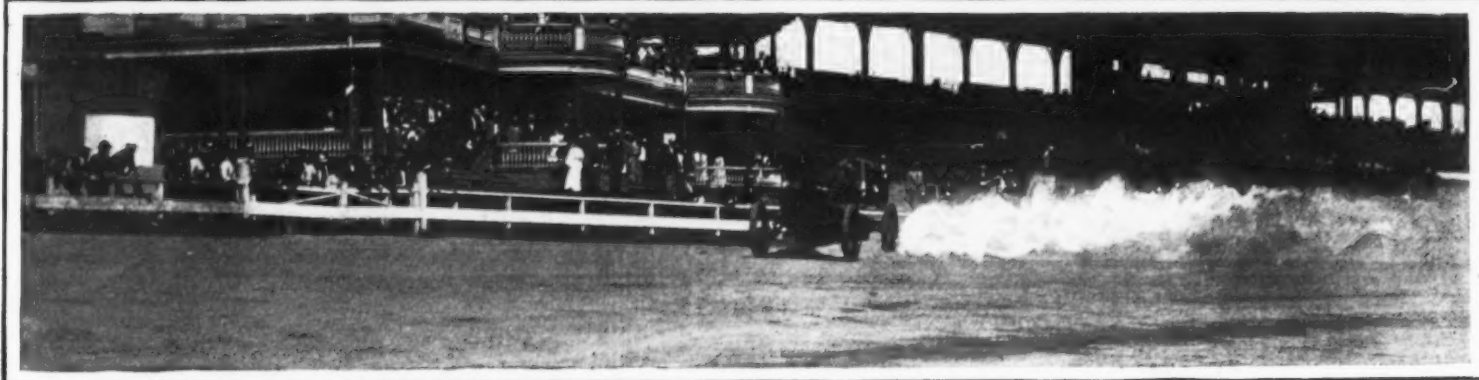
CHARLES TEIKE,
A Potsdam policeman who has made
a wide reputation as a com-
poser of music.



CROWD OF MOTOR CARS AROUND THE RACE-TRACK AS SEEN FROM THE GRAND-STAND.



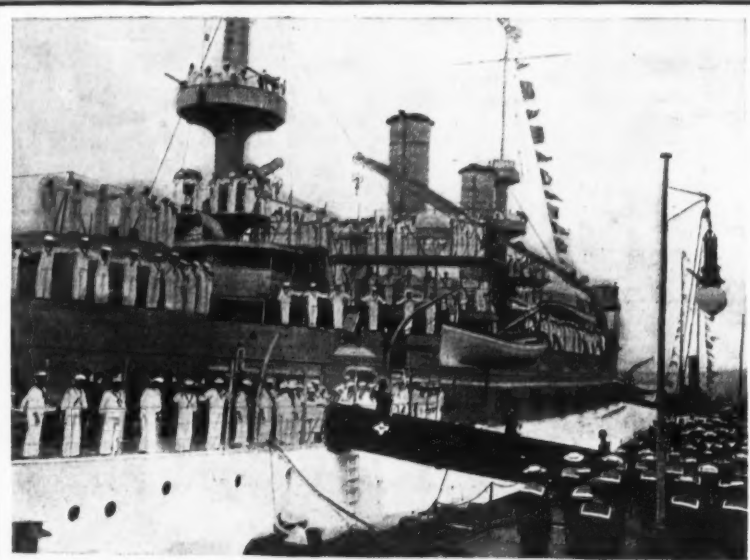
OLDFIELD, IN HIS POWERFUL MOTOR, PREPARED TO START ON HIS RECORD-BREAKING RIDE.



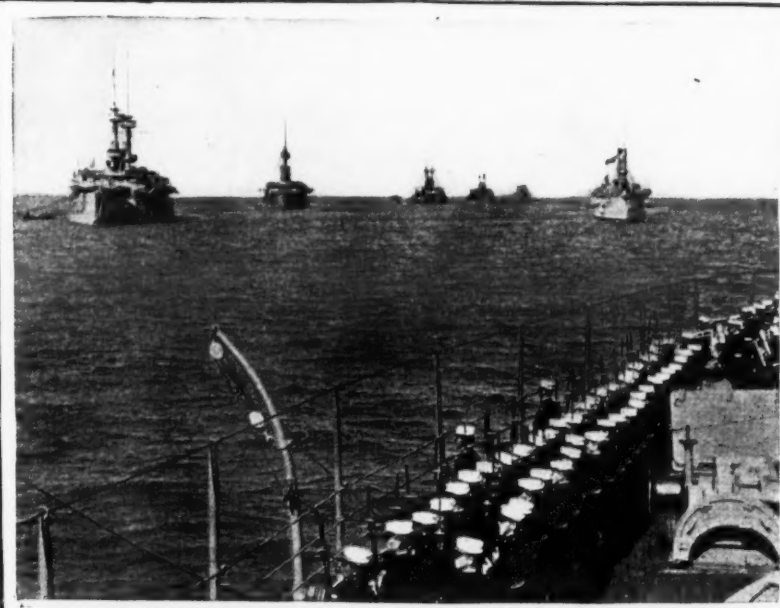
CHAMPION OLDFIELD GOING AT A TERRIFIC PACE PAST THE GRAND-STAND, AND MAKING A NEW WORLD'S RECORD.

NEW WORLD'S SPEED RECORD FOR THE AUTOMOBILE.

BARNEY OLDFIELD, THE AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE CHAMPION, MAKES A MILE IN FIFTY-FIVE AND FOUR-FIFTHS SECONDS, BESIDES LOWERING OTHER FIGURES, AT THE EMPIRE CITY TRACK AT YONKERS.—Photographs by Pentfield.



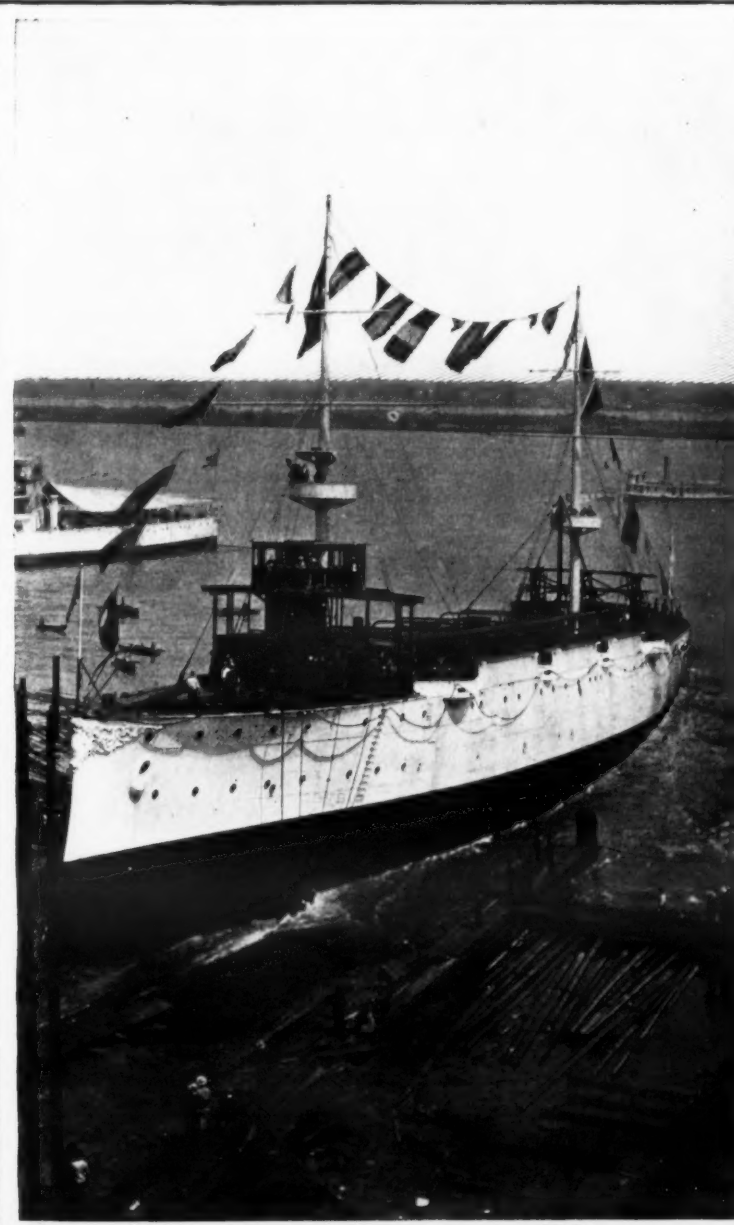
PRINCE OF WALES (X) LEAVING THE "KEARSARGE" AFTER A FAREWELL BREAKFAST ON BOARD THE AMERICAN FLAG-SHIP.—Graphic.



MARINES ON BOARD THE "KEARSARGE" SALUTING THE BRITISH FLEET.—Sphere.

ENGLAND'S CORDIAL WELCOME TO THE AMERICAN FLEET.

UNITED STATES WAR-SHIPS ALLOWED FOR THE FIRST TIME TO ENTER THE HARBOR OF PORTSMOUTH, BRITAIN'S GREAT NAVAL STATION, AND SHOWERED WITH HONORS.



SHAPELY VESSEL GLIDING OFF THE WAYS.

FIRST TURKISH WAR-SHIP EVER BUILT IN AMERICA.

CRUISER "MEDJIDIA" LAUNCHED AT CRAMPS' SHIP-YARD, PHILADELPHIA, BEFORE A DISTINGUISHED GATHERING.—Rad.



LADY VISITORS GAZING AT THE PARADE FROM THE STEPS OF SENATOR ALGER'S RESIDENCE. (X) WIFE OF GENERAL CHAFFEE.



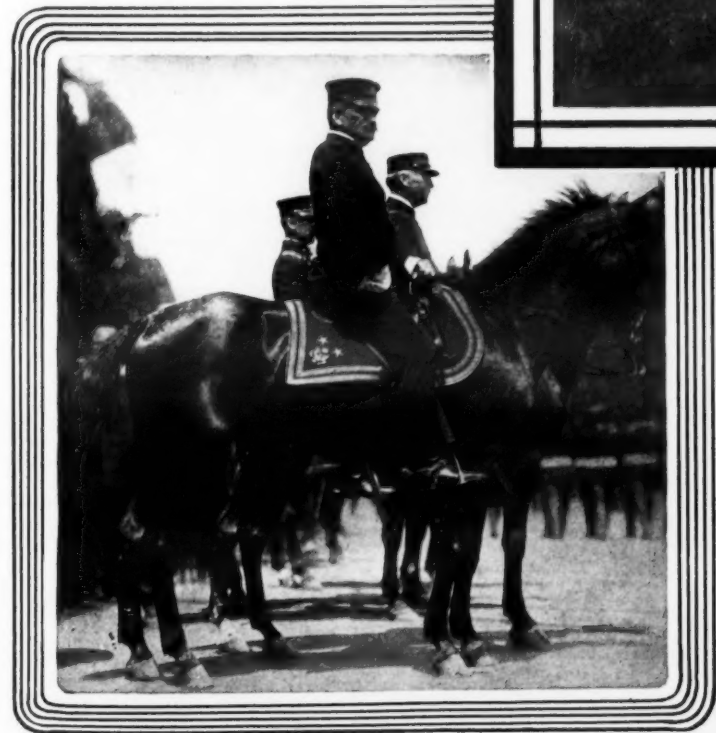
GENERAL SHAFER, COMMANDER OF THE ARMY OF SANTIAGO, AND HIS STAFF ON THE REVIEWING STAND.—EX-SECRETARY OF WAR ALGER AT RIGHT OF GENERAL.



CAPTAIN BRETT'S CRACK COMPANY, ACTIVE IN THE CUBAN CAMPAIGN, LEAVING THE TRAIN AT DETROIT.



HUNGRY UNITED STATES REGULARS AT MESS AT CAMP SANTIAGO DURING THE REUNION.



GENERAL CHAFFEE (CHIEF MARSHAL) AND STAFF REVIEWING THE PARADE ON HORSEBACK.



TROOP B UNSADDLING ITS HORSES AT DETROIT, AFTER THE LONG AND TIRESOME RIDE FROM VIRGINIA.

NOTABLE REUNION OF THE ARMY OF SANTIAGO.

VETERANS WHO PERFORMED DEEDS OF VALOR DURING THE WAR IN CUBA CELEBRATE THEIR VICTORIES AT DETROIT.

Photographs by Charles T. Benham.

The Remedy for One Great Postal Defect

By Clarence E. Dawson, former Secretary to the Postmaster-General

THE NEED for a simpler and more accessible form of mail remittance is generally recognized. The fact is that for the past nine years the government has provided no means for sending small amounts through the mails, except the money-order system. The postal note, which was abolished in 1894, after having been in use for ten years, was a popular convenience in spite of the fact that it offered no security, and was not easily obtainable. Many millions of them were sent through the mails, however, during the time they were in use. They were discontinued because they were not payable to order, and were, therefore, a constant temptation to theft on the part of postal employees. Since 1894 the growth of mail transactions has been stupendous. During that fiscal year the number of pieces of mail matter of all kinds mailed was nearly 5,000,000,000, while for the fiscal year 1902 there were more than 8,000,000,000 pieces mailed. During the same period the gross revenue of the Post-office Department, which is largely the result of the sale of postage stamps and supplies, has grown from \$75,000,000 in 1894 to more than \$121,000,000 in 1902. The money-order business during the same period has grown from somewhat over \$138,000,000 to more than \$336,000,000.

This enormous increase in the aggregate money-order business (in spite of its inconveniences), and in the number of letters mailed, reflects the growth of commercial transactions by mail among the people. It is estimated that in the mail of the large business houses but one letter in ten carrying remittances of small amounts contains a money-order. The other nine contain postage stamps, frequently mutilated or stuck to the letters, loose silver, paper money, express money orders, checks, etc. Taking the foregoing figures as a basis, it may be reasonably estimated that the value of commercial transactions through the mail during a year will now approximate very nearly \$2,000,000,000. The government provides the people with but one legitimate medium for such transactions—the money-order system. But the fact that so small a percentage of remittances is in the form of money orders, supplemented by the additional fact that of the 75,924 post-offices of the country but 41,947 are money-order offices, clearly indicates that the money-order system is neither sufficiently convenient and accessible nor wide enough in its scope to entirely fill the needs of the people who desire to transact business by mail. This fact was recognized by Postmaster-General Henry C. Payne, who, in his last annual report, used forcible language in requesting action by Congress along these lines.

The Postmaster-General is upheld in his representations as to the necessity for some simpler form of mail remittance by the press throughout the country, by prominent business firms, by farmers and their organizations, officers of life-insurance and fraternal bodies, and by citizens generally. The demand is insistent and universal; postal officials admit that it must be met—but how? The problem is not so simple as it looks on paper. It has received the careful thought of postal officials for many years, and suggestions without number have come to the department from private citizens, but without definite results, because, until recently, all plans presented lacked at least one of the three essentials to perfection, viz., simplicity, safety, and convenience.

But, a little over a year ago, a "young Lochinvar" came out of the West to test his lance in this "free for all" tourney. He was finely equipped, mentally and physically, for the fray. He is a man who has ideas and knows how to make the most of them, as is evidenced by the fact that he has made a phenomenal success of his own business, and while still in the prime of life finds himself possessed of a large fortune and the time and inclination to devote himself to an effort to effect satisfactory solutions of some of the problems confronting the people of his country. Such were the motives that actuated Mr. C. W. Post, of Battle Creek, Mich., in offering to the government, free of all



MR. C. W. POST, DEVISER OF A CONVENIENT SYSTEM OF MAKING SMALL REMITTANCES BY MAIL.—Strauss.

cost, his plan for the transmission of small amounts of money through the mails, to supplement the present money-order system. From his own experience in business he had found that the money-order system, while safe enough, lacked the other two elements of simplicity and convenience.

The result of his thought along these lines was embodied in a bill now before Congress, providing for what has come to be known as the "post-check system." The plan is, briefly, to change the form of existing and future paper currency issued by the United States of the denominations of \$1, \$2, and \$5, except national bank notes, so that they may, at the option of the holder, be made payable to a named payee. This could be done by filling in the blank spaces which, in addition to the recitals and provisions now required by law, would appear on the face of the notes. A space will also be provided within which a two-cent postage stamp may be affixed as a government fee and canceled with the initials of the sender. This currency is, as at present, to be payable to bearer if the spaces are unfilled. When the holder desires to remit through the mails to pay a debt or make a purchase he fills in the proper blanks, affixes the stamp, and sends the post-check note in a letter to the payee. Upon receiving such a remittance the payee may have it cashed or exchanged for a new post-check note at any money-order office or bank, and the note is thenceforward treated as mutilated currency—sent to the nearest sub-treasury and a new post-check note issued in its stead.

Postmaster-General Payne, when asked his opinion of the plan, reported that it was "very simple, easily understood, and would prove of incalculable convenience to the public if the bill could be enacted into law." His opinion is indorsed by other postal experts, notably Third Assistant Postmaster-General Edwin C.

Madden and the auditor for the Post-office Department, Mr. Henry A. Castle. The committee on post-offices, of the House of Representatives, composed of men who have for years framed legislation for the postal service, agreed also with the Postmaster-General in his favorable opinion of the post-check system, and at the last session, after full consideration of the whole subject, recommended the passage of the post-check bill by the House, but owing to the shortness of the session this was found to be impossible.

That the post-check system is safe, simple and convenient, all in one, may be seen at a glance. It is safe, because only the payee whose name is written upon it can cash it, any one else trying to do so becoming amenable to the laws relating to forgery. Its simplicity is two-fold, to the patron of the postal service and to the government. The citizen who has even the barest rudiments of an education would surely be able to write his own name and the name of a payee, and affix the stamp, as directed; the government, on the other hand, would be relieved of a vast amount of routine work (and consequently expense) in the handling and auditing of millions of money orders for small amounts which would be superseded by post-check notes, which require no auditing. It is convenient to all, because the ordinary paper currency of small denominations, which circulates freely among the people, would be at once convertible into something similar to a money order, but, unlike the money order, universally accessible.

It cannot be denied, as Mr. Post contends, that only by making the money itself, which the intending remitter has at hand, immediately convertible into a postal remittance—instead of rendering it necessary, as at present, for the remitter to take his money and, by making a journey of some length, secure a medium for remittance—can an ideal system be obtained, which, among other advantages, would also mean, in time saved to the people, millions of dollars annually.

While our rural population would perhaps, as a class, be most greatly inconvenienced by this innovation, there can be no doubt that all classes of business would share in the increase of commercial transactions by mail which would follow the introduction of so convenient a form of remittance. Subscriptions to newspapers and magazines, purchases from country and city stores by housewives, remunerative answers to advertisements—in short, remittances of small amounts for a thousand and one purposes, would vastly increase in volume, because millions of our people, now deprived of such facilities, could then remit when they were inclined to do so, and not have to wait until they could go "to town" to purchase a money order, by which time, in thousands of cases, they have either forgotten the matter or have changed their minds.

One of the strongest arguments advanced in behalf of the system is that through the continual reissue of bills the small currency would be kept uniformly bright and clean. This would surely be one of the results, and it is unnecessary to point out the many advantages which would accrue therefrom, especially to the people of the West, where much of the paper money is now ragged and filthy.

My Faithful Looking-glass



WHEN I'VE watched
the long night
changing from the
gloom to the gray,
And the early streaks of
morning o'er the east-

ern hill-tops play;
When, all haggard, broken, old, I seek
my long-neglected bed
With a thumping in my bosom and an
aching in my head,
Then I feel a vague uneasiness that
thrills me as I pass
Where the warning gazes at me from
my faithful looking-glass.

WHEN UPON my solar-plexus Fate
has landed with a thud
And Adversity has trampled me low
down into the mud,
Then I gaze into my mirror and a lot
of comfort get
Just to see that, bless creation! I'm a
trifle healthy yet.

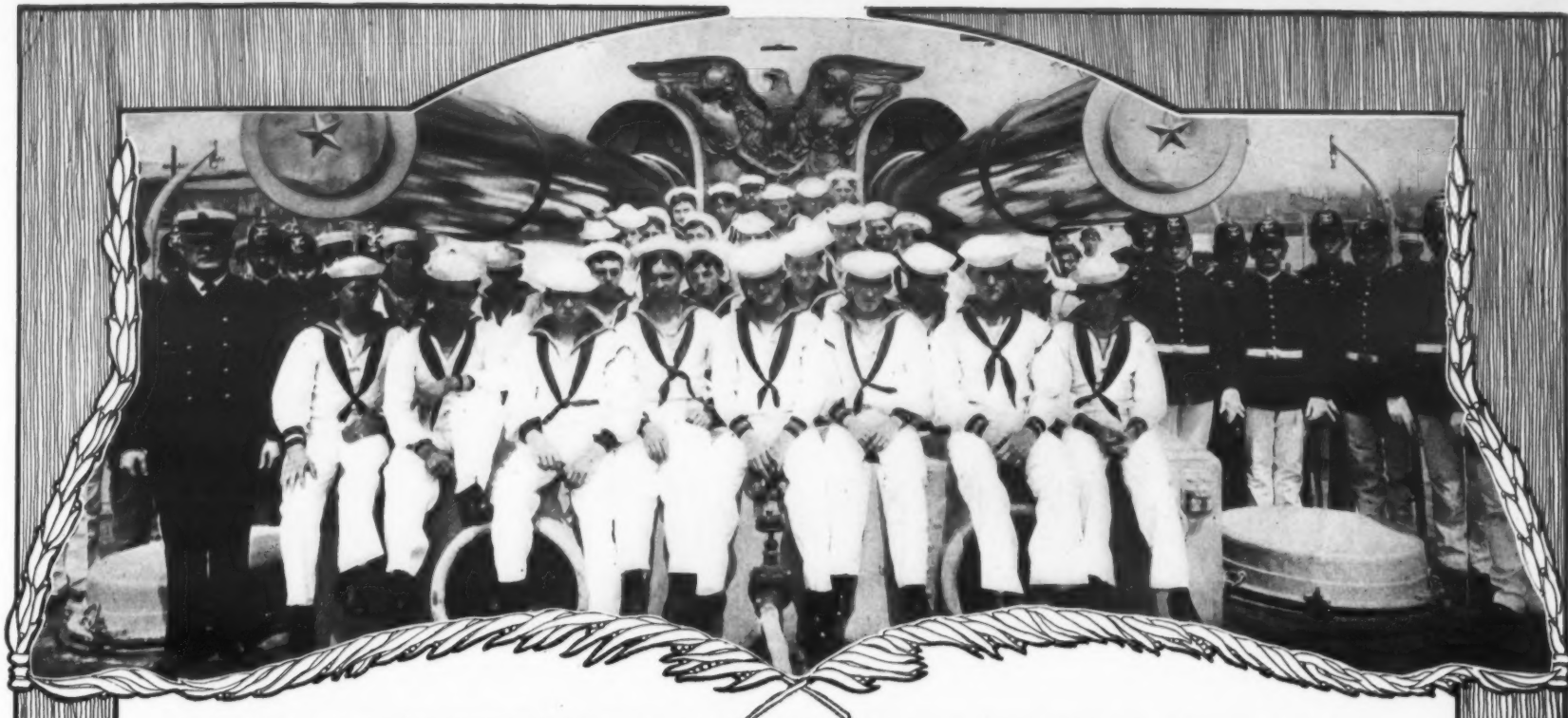
And I smooth the wrinkles woven by
the troubles that
harass
As I pause and gaze a
while into my faithful
looking-glass.

WHEN I'VE striven
night and day
along the pathway of
the years,
Building riches for my-
self out of a brother's
groans and tears;
When my character is written in each
cruel curve and line,
And my soul is long a stranger to a
ray of God's sunshine,
All the wealth I've given life and
health and honor to amass
Turns to ashes of repentance in my
faithful looking-glass.

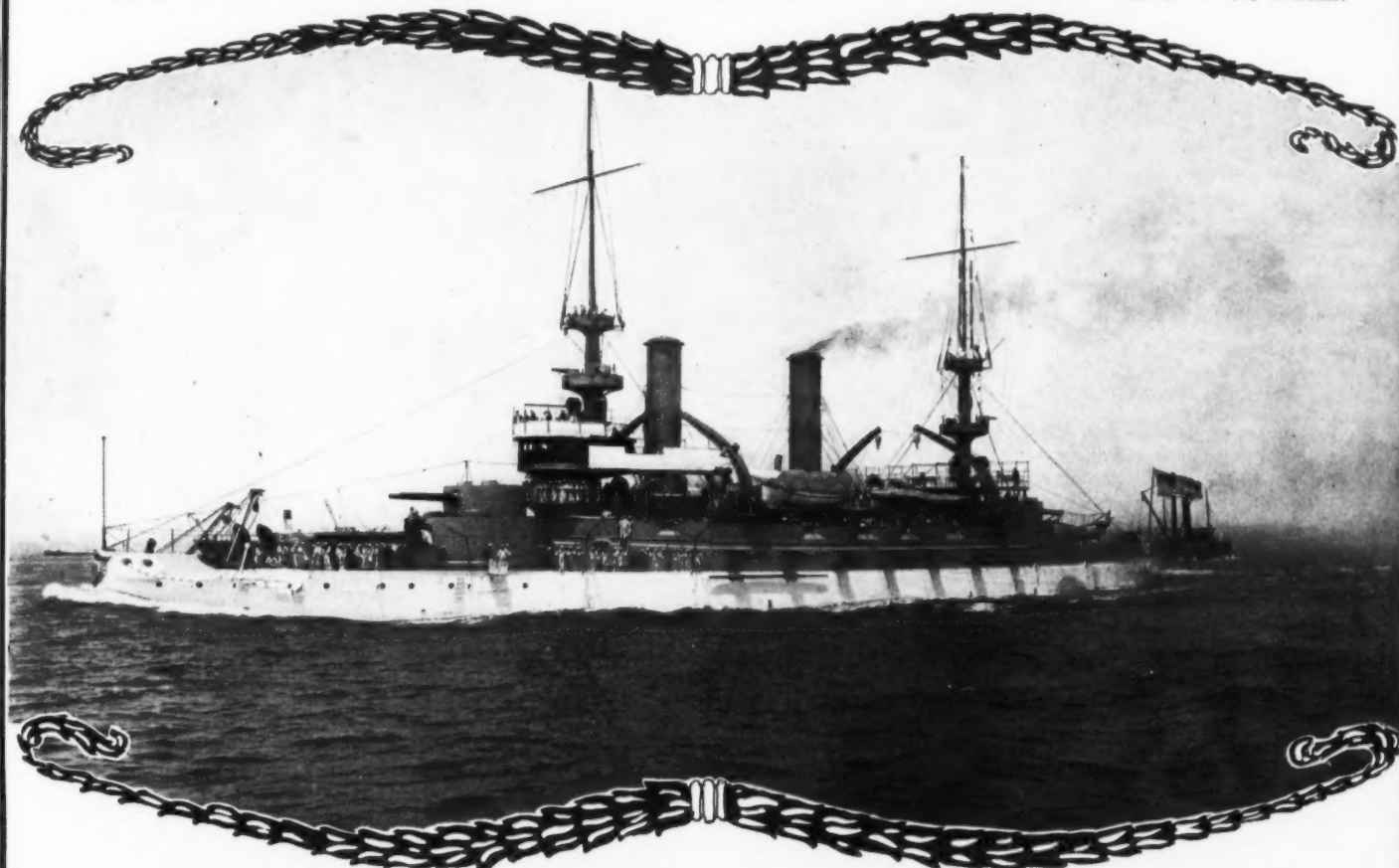
ON MY wall it hangs—a monitor
that never flatters me—
Never passes o'er a crowfoot with some
gentle sophistry;
I may break a jest with Fortune, I may
flout the coming Death,
I may swear my heart is lighter than
the summer breeze's breath;
But all vanities and fol-
lies I have cherished
long, alas!
Change to sorrow when I
view them in my faith-
ful looking-glass!
LOWELL OTUS REESE.

Timely Words.

IN A RECENT interview in the New York World on the business outlook, Mr. Marshall Field, the well-known merchant of Chicago, took occasion to speak a wise and timely word also upon the need of teaching and enforcing upon the American public a more general respect for the laws of the land. Applying this to workingmen, as well as to every other class of citizens, Mr. Field said that "unintelligent and reckless action" must cease or serious results will occur, more serious than any which have yet taken place. This is the utterance of a man pre-eminent for his conservatism and far-sightedness, as well as for his knowledge and experience in industrial affairs. It is an utterance, therefore, that the American public will do well to heed.



FIGHTING MEN OF THE WAR-SHIP ASSEMBLED IN THE SHADOW OF THE BIG GUNS—MASTER-AT-ARMS O'BRIEN AT THE LEFT.—Copyright, 1903, by E. Muller.



BATTLE-SHIP "KEARSARGE," WHICH HOLDS THE TRANSATLANTIC SPEED RECORD.—Copyright, 1903, by E. Muller.



COMPLETE GROUP OF OFFICERS OF THE "KEARSARGE" AFTER HER RETURN FROM THE CARIBBEAN SEA MANOEUVRES.—Copyright, 1903, by E. Muller.

THE QUEEN OF THE AMERICAN NAVY.

THE POWERFUL BATTLE-SHIP "KEARSARGE" AFTER HER FAMOUS RUN OF 2,885 MILES, FROM THE NEEDLES, ENG., TO MOUNT DESERT ROCK, ME., IN NINE DAYS FOUR AND ONE-HALF HOURS.

See page 128.



GROVER CLEVELAND,
Ex-President, formerly clerk in a school for the blind.—Copyright, 1903, by Rockwood.

Grover Cleveland as a Boy

FANNY CROSBY, the blind hymnist, of international and interdenominational fame, lived for a long time in the home of Will Carleton, of Brooklyn. Her husband died in June, 1902. Since then she

has removed to Bridgeport, Conn., in the interests of her health, and has been benefited by the change; she lives with a widowed sister. She is eighty-three years of age, and hopes to live to be a centenarian. Travel and addresses do not weary her more than they did thirty years ago. Will Carleton has recently said that "there are to-day used in religious meetings more of Fanny Crosby's inspired lines than of any other poet, living or dead." Sankey has said something similar. She certainly suits the multitude with her tuneful productions. She holds the American record for the number of her hymns, over 5,000, and the world's record among all hymn writers, with the exception of Charles Wesley, who wrote 7,000 hymns. Mrs. Crosby has recently published her life-story, and it contains an interesting chapter devoted to reminiscences of Grover

Cleveland. She was a pupil, graduate, and teacher of the New York Institution for the Blind during her youth. Professor William Cleveland, brother of Grover Cleveland, was head teacher. In 1853 their father, the Rev. Mr. Cleveland, died in New Jersey. The professor went home to attend the funeral, and returned bringing his brother, a youth of sixteen, to serve as clerk. Miss Crosby was thirty then, and she was asked to look after "the boy," "to talk with him once in a while." In her reminiscences, she says:

"We talked together unreservedly about his father's death, and a bond of friendship sprung up between us, which was strengthened by subsequent interviews. He seemed a very gentle, but intensely ambitious boy. . . . Whether the death of his father had settled his mind into a serious view, or whether it was because industry and perseverance were natural to him, I do not know; but think each of these influences bore a part toward directing his actions. He very seldom went out to a party or entertainment with others of the same age, but remained in his room, working away at his books. Among other very pleasant characteristics which I noticed in him, was a disposition to help others, whenever possible. Knowing that it was a great favor to me to have my poems copied neatly and legibly, he offered to perform that service for me, and I several times availed myself of his aid."

"One day, just as he had finished transcribing from my memory a poem somewhat longer than usual, the man who was superintendent at that time came suddenly into the office. Seeing at a glance what young Mr. Grover Cleveland had been doing for me, he remonstrated violently; gave me to understand that the clerks in the office had other work to do than to copy my poetry, and hurried out of the room. The whole affair occurred in such a whirlwind of bad humor that I was dumfounded, and did not know what to say or how to act. I was conscious of having done no harm in allowing the young man to write down my poetry for me, and knew not whether to rave, or to adopt the good old feminine remedy of indulging in a few straightforward tears."

"To my great surprise, young Mr. Cleveland broke into a low but very decided laugh. 'We are entirely within our rights, Fanny,' he explained, 'and he had no business to interrupt or reproach us. Tomorrow, at this time, come down here with another poem; I will copy it for you; he will step into the office again, as he generally does at this time; he will, no doubt, 'start in' to administer to you another 'going over,' and then, if I were you, I would give him a few paragraphs of plain prose, that he would not very soon forget.'"

"The whole event turned as Grover had foretold. The superintendent came in, just as the young man was finishing up another poem, and commenced a second series of reproaches."

Mrs. Crosby had her "plain prose" at command. She reminded him that she was a teacher

there, that her poems had been used largely for the benefit of the institution, and that the reciting of them had brought students there, and hence that she would claim the help of the institutional force at will, and asserted that she would appeal to the trustees if necessary.

"You will never have any more trouble with him," laughed young Mr. Cleveland, the next time he met Mrs. Crosby. She says: "I have since had the privilege of a very pleasant acquaintance with my boy amanuensis. I have traced him through different offices in which he has been intrusted with the public interests of his fellow-countrymen; have been at his home, been greeted by his sweet and accomplished wife, and held his children in my arms; and have always found him, in spirit, the same modest, sensible boy that copied my poems years ago." J. H. Ross.



FANNY CROSBY,
The famous blind poet, who has written five thousand hymns

Ancient Tayles—Ye Walkynge Delegayte

By Lowell Otus Reese



ONCE UPONNE a tyme alle ye animals worked for ye Lion.

Now ye Lion was verie fatte & verie wealthie; alsoe hys fur was sleek & glossie & he wore diamonds uponne hys tayle.

& itte was soe thatte ye animals hadde a grievance.

"Beholde!" they sedde, "we labor fourteen hours daily in ye swette of our brows & pulle down therefor less scadds than suffieeth

to feede a sicklie sparrow with worms; but ye Lion waxeth rich and haughty. Yea, by Hector & Jynge! butte he hath ye longe end of itte and we wille stande itte noe longer!"

Wherefore they rose uppe & went forth and stoode before ye Lion & sedde,

"Lo! we have grown tired of workynge for ye funne of itte! Look ye, O friend Lion, we would eate alle we want for a season; likewise we would have our younge ones going about with enough clothyng to keep out ye grippe microbe; also we would thatte we might be able to buy ye wife a new dress once in twelve moons & putte by an obolus or twain agaynst ye rainie daye!"

Thenne they were silent, one & alle regardyng ye Lion and sayinge naught. Itte was uppe to ye Employer.

& ye Lion helde hys hedde uponne one side & pondered deeplie.

Now, ye Lion, though rich, was exceedynge wise; alsoe he hadde a knowledge of right & wrong.

"There is much truth inne whatte these animals have sedde," he thought, "Also there is justice. I wille open uppe my hearte & do ye square thyng!"

And as he sedde, so itte was done. Ye animals hadde their wages increased; yea, there was steak fryng inne ye cottage & ye sounde of ye piano swelled from ye front parlor. Ye Lion heard and was gladd; for now alle ye animals were happy & contented and ye work went merrilie on.

Butte aboute thys tyme ye Ass happened along. "Ye news reacheth me," he sedde, "thatte ye have bearded ye Lion inne hys denne & made ye bluffe styck!"

"Itte is even soe!" sedde ye other animals, "& we are now welle-payde & happie."

"Butte lest ye have another grievance some time," sayde ye crafty Ass, "Lette us organize & be readie for ye emergencie."

Now ye other animals were honest & their hearts were without guile. Wherefore they sedde among themselves, "Lo! here is ye Ass. He hath much shrewdness; alsoe his tongue leaketh oratory even as a sieve letteth loose water. Lette us, therefore, elect hymme to represent us—for he hath noe jobbe."

And they made ye Ass to be ye Walkynge Delegayte. Butte noe sooner was ye Ass arrayed inne hys robes of office thanne he called a meetynge of ye other animals.

"Beholde!" he brayed, "We wille alle strike to-day!"

Then alle ye other animals were sore dismayed.

"Lette us notte do soe!" they sedde. "Beholde! we receive many times more monie thanne we have ever hadde; also our wives and children be fatte & full of hay. Lette us, therefore, notte stir uppe ye Lion until we have another grievance!"

Butte ye Ass rose uppe on hys hind legges & brayed fiercelie.

"Am I notte ye Walkynge Delegayte?" he bawled.

"Yea, verilie!" sedde ye poore animals, "But thou dost notte work! Itte is ye workynge animal who should say whether he hath a grievance & whether he wisheth to kyck uppe trouble!"

"Butte ye have elected me & I am going to start somethynge; else people wille say I am notte earnynge my salarie!" sayde ye Ass. "We wille strike to-day."

"Butte whatte reason shalle we assign for our action?" asked ye poor animals.

"Say ye Walkynge Delegayte orders itte!" said ye Ass, loftilie.

& soe ye stryke was on.

Ye Lion hearde itte patientlie, though hys brow was gathered inne a frown & he liked itte notte. Butte he granted thys second request & ye Ass went away puffed uppe with pryde. "Of a truth I am ye greatest thatte ever went over ye pyke!" he chuckled, "& I hold Capital inne my power!" & he brayed so thatte ye noise of itte was heard throughout ye land, & all ye animals heard & sayde inne their simple hearts,

"Whatte a wonderfulle manne ye Ass must be!" & agayne ye Ass called a meetynge.

"Lo!" he sayde, "Itte is tyme to strike agayne!"

But ye other animals remembered ye Lion's frown, and they were sore troubled in spirit.

"Nay, notte soe!" they sayde, "Let us forget ye stryke and be happie! for it booteth notte to twist ye Lion's tayle until he roareth!"

Thenne ye Ass went forth among ye other animals and brayed furiously & kycked themme right & left until there was none left to oppose hymme. "Wille ye strike now?" he bellowed, "Or must I kyck a few more ribbes inne?"

And there was none brave enough to say hymme nay.

Thus itte was thatte ye Walkynge Delegate who, though no laborer, and possessed of no braynes, yette ledde alle ye other animals into another stryke—though none among themme alle knew wherefore or thatte they hadde a grievance.

& ye Lion heard itte & was wroth.

"Beholde!" he roared terribly, "I have stoode itte too long. Ye have wrought uponne my patience & thys is ye ragged end of itte!"

Thenne he arose inne hys wrath and went forth and scattered themme from Dan to Beer-Sheba. Yea, there was no more work & ye Lion kept hys vast wealth locked uppe inne his stone coffers sayinge,

"Soe longe as ye workynge animals are ledde by an Ass, soe longe wille there be nothyng doing atte ye cashier's desk!"

Butte ye Ass turned politician & suffered naught.

"For beholde!" he sayde, "A man with a goode voice & a stronge kyck & a pulle canne always make

goode, soe long as ye world is fulle of fools—& one graft is as goode as another anyway!"

YE LESSON.

First Jab—If thou art willyng to be led by an Ass, blame notte fortune when thou gettest itte in ye neck.

Second Wad—Even inne a goode work ye wise man knoweth whenne to quitte.

Third Wozzle—Braynes & ye Walkynge Delegayte too oft are strayngers.

The Queen of the American Navy.

THE RECENT record-making trip of the *Kearsarge*, from the Needles, Eng., to Mt. Desert Island, Me., stands as a test of the sailing capacity of the modern battle-ship, next in interest and importance to the 17,000-mile run of the *Oregon* from San Francisco around the Horn and to the station of Sampson's fleet off Santiago, Cuba, in 1898. The *Kearsarge* steamed 2,885 miles in nine days four and one-half hours, and she would have done better had she not been delayed by bad weather. Her average speed for the entire voyage was 13.10 knots, which gives her the long-distance record for a ship of her class. While the *Oregon*'s highest speed was 15.5 and the *Kearsarge*'s but 15 knots, the *Oregon*'s longest unbroken run was only 2,484 miles, at the average rate of only 13 knots. The *Kearsarge* has an indicated horse-power under forced draught of 11,500, but she developed in this trip under natural draught not more than 6,700 horse-power. She reached Bar Harbor in perfect condition and ready for instant service. The superb battle-ship has thus greatly enhanced her reputation of being, all things considered, the most efficient vessel in the American navy, and with few if any equals in the navies of the world.

A New Era for New Orleans.

MANY EVENTS have occurred in the history of New Orleans since it was founded by the Spanish, centuries ago, more picturesque, stirring, and romantic than that which took place on June 25th, when the first spadeful of earth was turned by Mayor Capdeville for the vast sewerage system inaugurated by the city, but none of them, it is certain, has had so vital and direct a bearing upon the true welfare of the people and upon the future growth and prospect of the Crescent City as this great enterprise upon which it is proposed to expend \$18,000,000. No city in the Union is situated more advantageously than New Orleans for extensive commerce on land and sea, and in that expansion in the South, that new era of growth and prosperity upon which, we believe, this section of the Union has now entered, this city at the mouth of our greatest American river is certain to share to the fullest extent. The lack of a good sanitary system of sewerage, water, and drainage has been the chief drawback to New Orleans as a place of residence; but now that this objection is to be removed it will attract an ever-increasing number of people by reason of its sunny climate and its many natural advantages as a centre of trade and industry for the Gulf States.



CAMP VICARS (AMERICAN), WITH TENTS OF SCOTT'S BATTALION, TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY, IN FOREGROUND.



GENERAL SUMNER IN CONFERENCE WITH THE SULTANS OF BAYANG AND OATO.



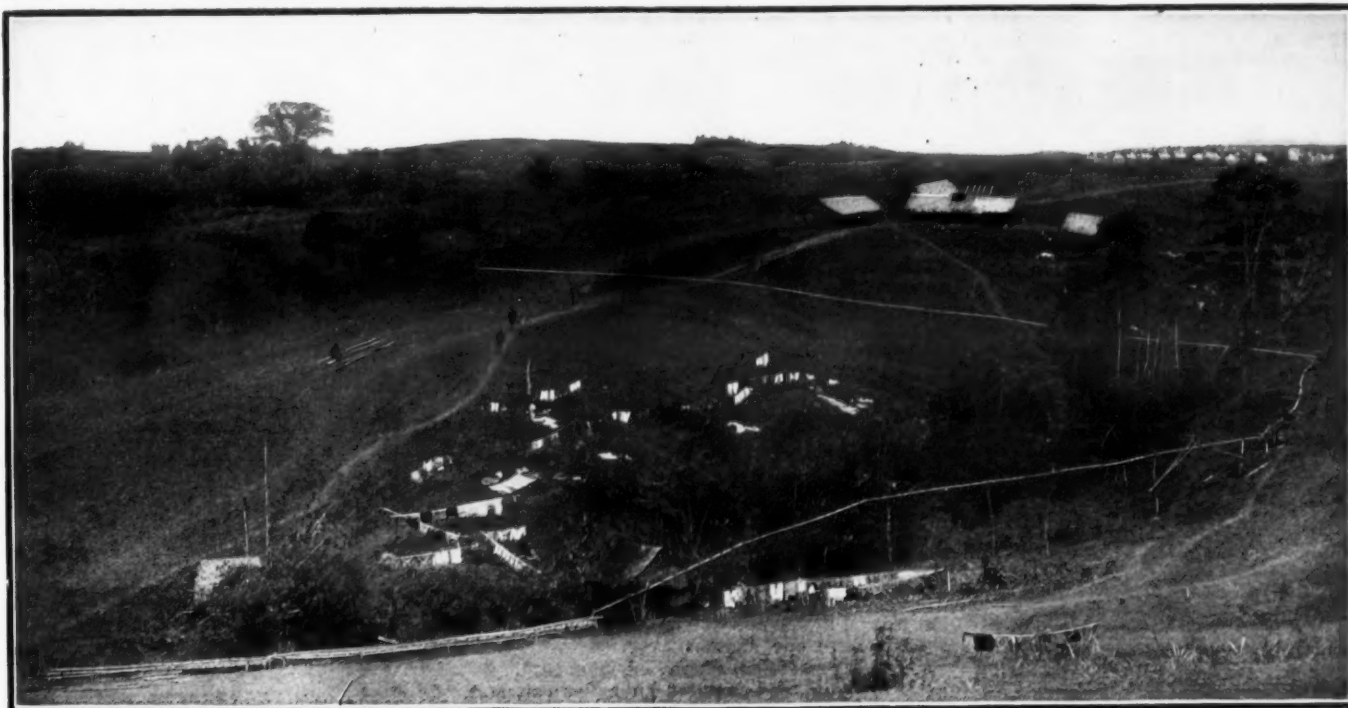
LAKE MOROS PAYING A FRIENDLY VISIT TO AN AMERICAN MILITARY CAMP.



PICTURESQUE ENCAMPMENT OF AMERICAN TROOPS AT MATAING FALLS.



PAY-DAY IN CAMP—COLUMN OF SOLDIERS BESIEGING THE PAYMASTER'S TENT.



WATER-WORKS AT CAMP VICARS—WATER CONVEYED IN BAMBOO PIPES PLACED ON POLES.

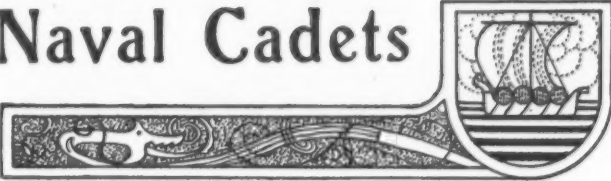
PHASES OF THE SPIRITED WAR WITH THE MOROS.
GLIMPSES OF THE LIFE IN CAMP OF OUR SOLDIERS WHOSE VALOR BROUGHT PEACE TO MINDANAO.

Photographs by Martiz J. Egan, Associated Press correspondent at Manila.



How Argentina Trains Her Naval Cadets

By T. Williams



THE FACT that ours is not the only nation in the Western hemisphere which is developing a modern navy was recalled to the well-informed American by the recent visit to the port of New York of the Argentine frigate, the *Presidente Sarmiento*. The naval strength of the Argentine Republic now exceeds that of any other country in South America, comprising over eighty vessels, armored and unarmored, many of them, of course, small, but fifteen being of considerable size and efficiency. The *Sarmiento* is a fine wooden craft, without armor, of about twenty-seven hundred tons, and in her deck view resembles Farragut's famous frigate, the *Hartford*, now used as one of our naval training-ships, but is of much later construction than the latter, and is provided with steam machinery as well as sails. She was not intended for hostile encounters with war-vessels of the newer type, but was designed for, and is being utilized as, a school for training in practical seamanship the cadets of the Argentine Naval Academy. She is thus a significant indicator of the resolve of the Argentines to have a well-officered and a still stronger navy.

While the *Sarmiento* lay at anchor in the North River she was boarded by a representative of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, who, in the absence of Captain Belisario P. Quiroga, was courteously received by the second in command and executive officer, Lieutenant Diego C. Garcia. Lieutenant Garcia, who is stalwart enough to have been born in Maine, speaks English quite well, as perhaps he ought to, since this was his third sojourn in the United States. He was on board an Argentine war-ship which, with other representative men-of-war from all over the world, attended the great Columbian celebration in New York in 1893. The lieutenant conversed freely, and told some interesting things about the method employed in his country to fit young men for positions of command on naval vessels.

"We have on board," said he, "thirty-two cadets, composing the entire fifth-year class at our naval school. This is a small number, of course, compared with a class at the Annapolis academy, but our people are fewer in numbers than yours. In Argentina the cadet has to spend five years in the pursuit of naval studies and in practice, four years on land at home, and the last year on a cruise in a training ship. We are out now for a voyage of ten months in all, and our itinerary shows that we are to call at many ports. We give the cadets who are with us a thorough training in the art of naval seamanship. They are required to do every kind of work performed on board this ship, except cleaning the vessel. The drill and the discipline are severe, for we desire to make of them officers that shall be a credit to the service. Our armament, as you can see, is up to date. We have on the *Sarmiento*

several kinds and sizes of the best modern guns—four Armstrong, four Nordenfolt, four Hotchkiss, and four Maxim guns—and also three torpedo tubes. All these the cadets are taught to handle with rapidity and skill. Our system and course necessarily differ in various particulars from those of Annapolis, but we consider them very good, for under them we are turning out youthful officers of a high grade, who may be expected to give the best account of themselves in case of need.

"Our naval school," he continued, "possesses first-rate instructors, but it has no buildings of its own of any account. We are planning down there, however, for the eventual erection of the structures that such an institution needs. There are at present 150 students in the five classes of the school. The age limit for entrance is fifteen to eighteen years. We have a more democratic way, I think, of selecting our cadets than you have. They are not designated by a Congressman in our country as they are here. Any youth who has spent at least four years in a national college—that is, a high school supported by the government, which is the case with all our schools of that class—is permitted to make an application for admission to the naval school. But in order to enter he must pass a hard examination, and naturally many fail in this test. Once admitted the young man must last through the five years' course, during which there is a number of examinations, and at the end of the fifth-year cruise he must undergo another stringent examination. If he passes this creditably he is made a midshipman, in which rank he must serve for two years; after that he is again examined, and if he proves to be qualified and his record has been good he is promoted to sub-lieutenant. At the end of another period of two years, provided his ability and his conduct are considered satisfactory, he is eligible to the grade of lieutenant, and thereafter he is in line for advancement to higher office as vacancies may occur. From this point, however, his progress is ordinarily slow, for unless he has chanced to perform some exceptional service, or displays unusual capacity, he must await the tardy operation of the law of seniority."

The lieutenant stated that the cadets were furnished food, clothing, and other necessities by the government, and besides this the members of the first, second, third, and fourth year classes received \$6 per month each in money. As the expenses of the fifth-year class men were heavier, they being travelers and it being deemed proper that they should see something of the countries which they visited while cruising, their allowance was \$30 each per month. The cadets seen on the *Sarmiento* were a likely and intelligent set of young men, though not large physically. They showed great

interest in American naval matters, and during their stay of nine days in New York harbor they visited the Brooklyn Navy Yard in a body, obtaining no doubt some valuable ideas from their inspection of that model naval station, one of the most important in the whole world. They also evinced a lively interest in the naval academy at Annapolis, which they evidently regarded as a pattern institution.

It was intimated by Lieutenant Garcia that the Argentine Republic intended to enlarge its navy as fast as circumstances warranted. He told of the curious way in which recruits are secured for the Argentine navy. Recruiting is effected chiefly by conscription from the national guard, soldiers being turned into sailors. The naval conscript's term is two years, and the average number of men thus impressed is 2,000. All these, after the time of fixed service has expired, are enrolled in the First Reserve for six years and are liable to be called out at any time during that period. Subsequently they are relegated to the Second Reserve, called into service only in war, and in that class they remain until exempted by age. No conscript, or reservist, can rise from the ranks, for the officers must be men trained in technical schools.

Considerable attention was paid by the American naval contingent in New York to the *Sarmiento*. She was visited by Rear-Admiral Rodgers, commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and he was received on board with due ceremony, and on his departure a salute of thirteen guns was fired. July 9th is the Argentine Independence Day, and it was celebrated enthusiastically by the officers and crew of the *Sarmiento*. The vessel was decorated with flags by day and colored lanterns by night, and the observances included the firing of a salute of twenty-one guns. At the Brooklyn Navy Yard the Argentine colors were run up to the mastheads of the vessels there, and twenty-one guns were discharged on the cruiser *Columbia*. This was the first time that the Argentine "Fourth of July" was ever honored by American war-vessels in a home port. It is to be hoped that it will not be the last.

The *Presidente Sarmiento* was named after General Domingo F. Sarmiento, formerly Argentine minister to the United States, and later, from 1868 to 1874, President of his own country. General Sarmiento was a learned and progressive man, and to him was largely due a great development of the system of education in Argentina. He was one of the best chief executives that republic has had. The "ship's company" of the *Sarmiento* numbers twenty-three capable officers and 258 men. The latter appear to be able-bodied and proficient seamen, and Lieutenant Garcia spoke highly of the adaptedness of his people to a marine career.

A Curious Patriotic Scheme

By Norman Notwood

THE HISTORY of the old Liberty Bell, that recently made one of its many triumphal tours from its resting-place in Liberty Hall at Philadelphia, is familiar to all Americans, but comparatively few are aware of the fact that there is a new Liberty Bell in existence somewhere, the exact counterpart of the sacred Philadelphia relic, so far as shape, weight, and general appearance are concerned, but with a different inscription on its outer surface. This new Liberty Bell has a curious and eventful, but not altogether glorious and inspiring, history.

It stands as the chief and only tangible outcome of an effort made by one William McDowell, some years ago, to form what he called the Human Freedom League, an organization which was to include all believers and advocates of liberty, equality, and the principles of democracy throughout the civilized world, and which had for its ultimate aim nothing less than the union of the human race into one great brotherhood. McDowell was the originator and promoter of many patriotic schemes, and had the gift of persuasion to such an eminent degree that he usually succeeded in securing the nominal support, at least, of many well-known and prominent men and women. His Human Freedom League was probably the biggest and most pretentious scheme that he ever tried to float, and it looked so plausible as he outlined it and was pushed by him with such vigor and enthusiasm that some thousands of persons were enrolled as members of the league, including members of Congress, judges, educators, financiers, and a number of prominent men and women in England, France, and other European countries. His board of directors, or whatever he called it, shone with illustrious names, although it has since transpired that not all of these names were thus used with the knowledge and consent of their owners.

The Human Freedom League had proceeded but a little way in its business of converting the world to democratic principles when McDowell's fertile brain conceived the idea that the first definite achievement to which its energies should be turned was the making of a great bell on the exact pattern of the old one in Liberty Hall, the new one when completed to be sent

on a tour around the world proclaiming the "glad tidings of freedom and human brotherhood," and its eventual destination to be a shrine in Washington, where it would ring in celebration of all great patriotic events, past, present, and future.

It was a beautiful scheme and it "took" beautifully for a while. McDowell invited the members of his Human Freedom League and all other lovers of liberty to contribute something that might be used directly or indirectly in the making of his new and wonderful Liberty Bell. And thousands did contribute, exactly how many or how much nobody has ever known. All sorts of patriotic relics, as well as much hard cash, were turned into McDowell's bell fund. Some one obtained for him filings from the swords of Washington, Lafayette, and Kosuth; there was also a chip from the key of the Bastille, fragments of shells or cannon balls from Waterloo, Bunker Hill, and other famous battle-fields, all of which were converted—at least, that was the supposition—into the substance of this new messenger of peace and good-will.

The work of casting the new Liberty Bell was intrusted to a firm of well-known American bell founders, who took an honest pride in their part of the business and turned out a truly magnificent specimen of the bell-founder's art—a sweet, clear-toned, superb bell. Scrupulous care was taken to produce an exact imitation of the old bell at Philadelphia, all except the crack and the inscription. On the old bell the inscription ran: "To proclaim liberty throughout the land to all the inhabitants thereof." For the new one the following was substituted as being more in keeping with its mission: "A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another." With the new Liberty Bell in his possession, suspended in a frame where it could be rung, and mounted on a flat car, McDowell made an exhibition tour to several cities and aroused much enthusiasm among patriots and sentimentalists, ringing his bell, making speeches, and booming his Human Freedom League.

About this time the Columbian Exposition opened, and McDowell hid himself and his bell to Chicago, where he obtained permission to exhibit it on the ex-

position grounds. Mounted on a pedestal just outside the Administration building the bell rang at noon every day in celebration of some patriotic anniversary, of which there never seemed to be any lack in the McDowell calendar. That enterprising individual himself usually mounted the pedestal and gave a prelude to the performance in the shape of a speech of the true spread-eagle order. He also had some small bells, *fac-similes* of the big one, to sell as souvenirs. Before the fair was over McDowell's bell and his speeches came to have a good deal of a "chestnutty" flavor, and the Chicago papers dropped into a decidedly irreverent and flippant tone when they spoke of the daily performances.

The history of the new Liberty Bell since the exposition is shrouded in deep and somewhat painful obscurity. The last heard of it, it was in the hands of a sheriff under an attachment taken out by the bell founders, who, it appears, had never been paid for their work. It seems a pity that its career should have thus ingloriously terminated, for it was really a beautiful bell, and when it rang its note it was sweet to hear.

Stomach Troubles.

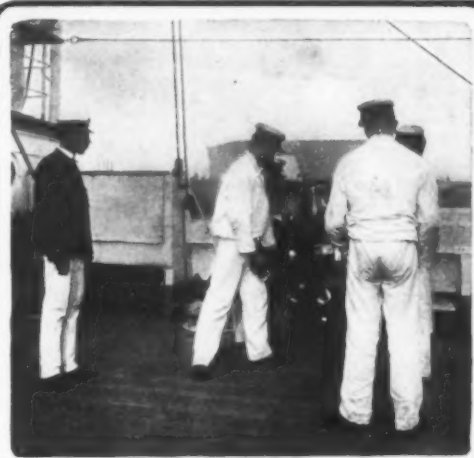
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

produces healthy activity of weak and disordered stomachs; perfects digestion, and improves appetite. An unexcelled strength-builder. It induces refreshing sleep.

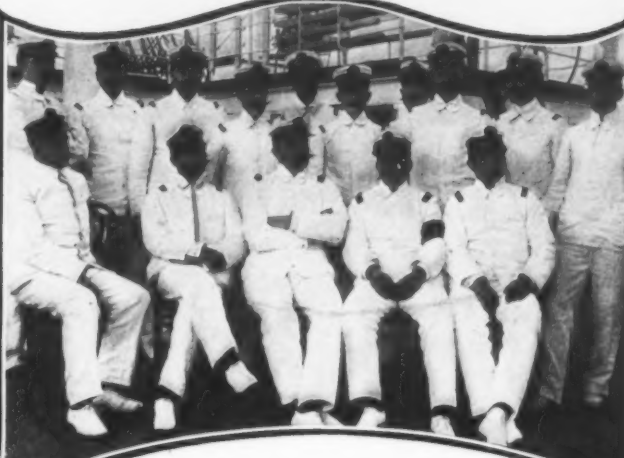
Many Appetizing Dishes

can be made doubly delightful and nutritious by the use of Borden's Peerless Brand Evaporated Cream, which is not only superior to raw cream but has the merit of being preserved and sterilized, thus keeping perfectly for an indefinite period. Borden's Condensed Milk Co., proprietors.

TELEPHONE Service lightens the cares of house-keeping, saves time, and prevents worry. Low rates. New York Telephone Company, 15 Dey Street.



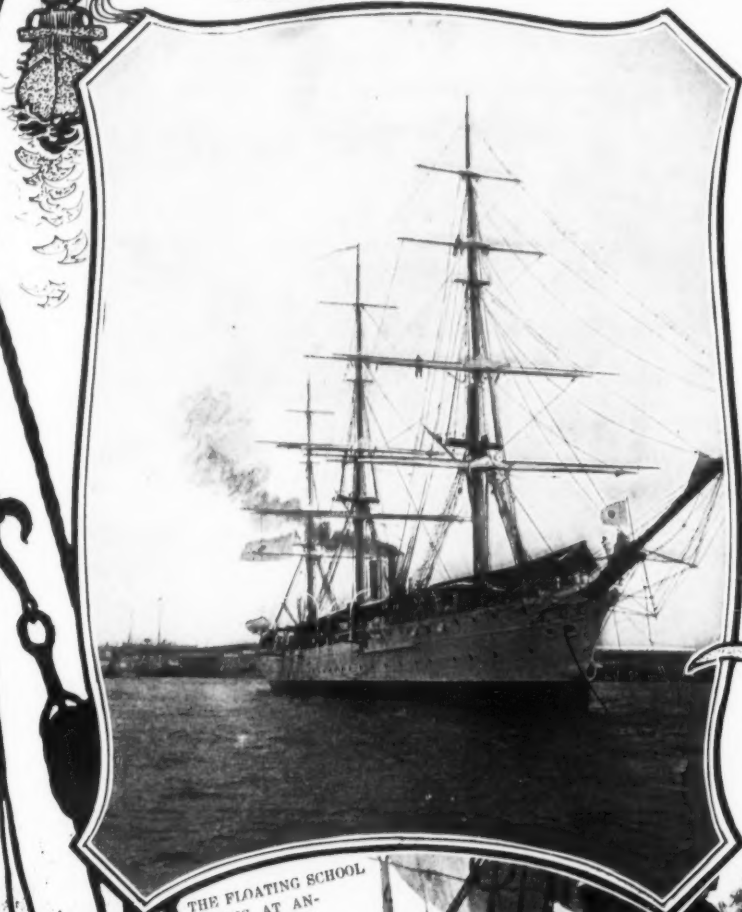
CADETS RECEIVING INSTRUCTIONS IN HANDLING AND FIRING A MODERN GUN.



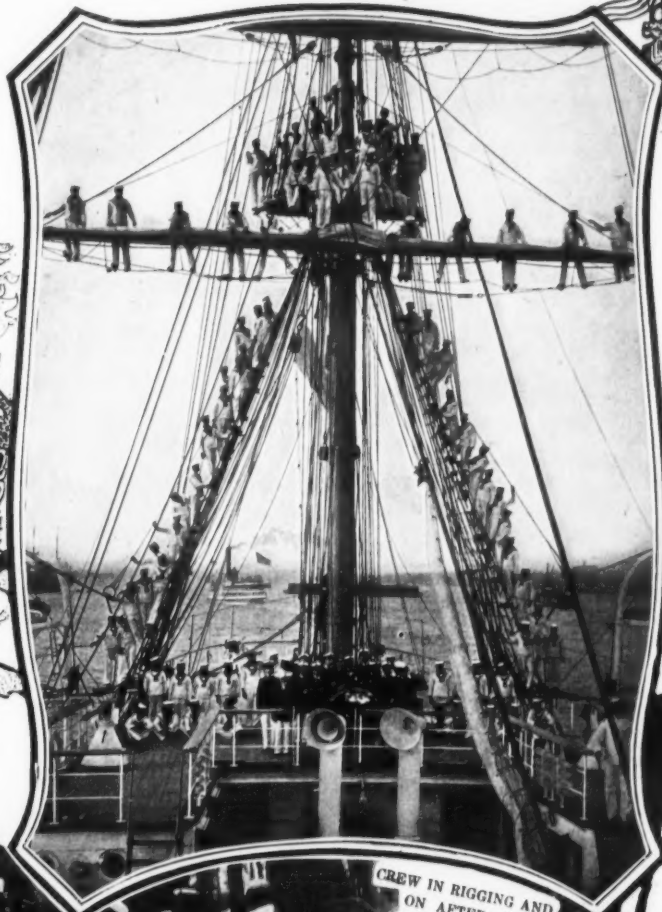
GROUP OF OFFICERS AND INSTRUCTORS—LIEUTENANT GARCIA IN CENTRE OF SEATED LINE.



GUARD RELIEF ON BOARD THE WELL-ORDERED VESSEL.



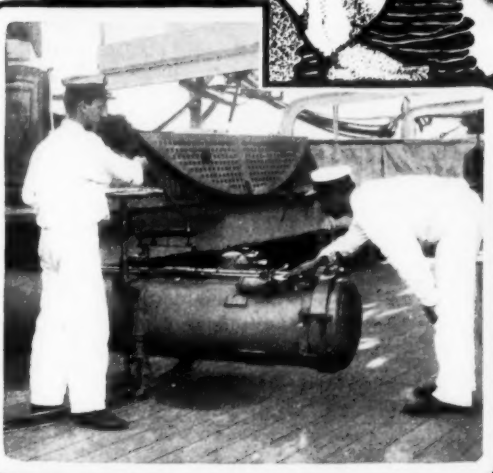
THE FLOATING SCHOOL RIDING AT ANCHOR IN THE NORTH RIVER.



CREW IN RIGGING AND ON AFTER DECK, WITH CADETS IN FOREGROUND.



OBSERVATION OF THE SUN TAKEN BY A NUMBER OF CADETS. Ship's photographer.



CADETS ENGAGED IN WORKING A TORPEDO TUBE.



SAILORS OF THE TRAINING-SHIP LINED UP FOR INSPECTION.



SAILORS PREPARING THEIR KITS FOR INSPECTION BY OFFICERS.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC TRAINING ITS YOUTH FOR THE NAVY.
SCENES ABOARD THE "PRESIDENTE SARMIENTO," RECENTLY AT NEW YORK WITH A CLASS OF CADETS.

Photographs by G. J. Hare, Jr. See opposite page.



ELDERLY MAN WITH HOME-MADE CART GOING AFTER A BIT OF ICE.



A SNAP-SHOT AT THE BATHING BEACH OF THE POOR CAMP.



EVERY FIVE CENTS' WORTH IS A BOON ON A HOT DAY.



OCCUPANTS OF CHICAGO TENEMENTS WAIT FOR FREIGHT CARS.



CHEERFUL PARTY OFF FOR A DAY'S OUTING IN THE PARK.



TYPICAL BENEFICIARY OF THE CHICAGO BUREAU OF CHARITIES CAMP.



GROUP OF BATHERS AT THE BUREAU OF CHARITIES CAMP FOR THE POOR.



CHILDREN AT THE CAMP ENJOYING THEIR FREE LIFE OUT OF DOORS.



PICNICER QUENCHING HER THIRST WITH A LIBERAL DRAUGHT.

HOT WAVE SNAP-SHOTS IN CHAGO, RUSH OF THE SUFFERING POOR FOR ICE AND THE RELIEF AFFORD THEM A



ANTS OF CHICAGO TENEMENTS PROCURING
ICE FROM FREIGHT CARS.



HAPPY CHILD WHO HAS SECURED SOME
ICE FOR HIS SICK MOTHER.



MONEYLESS WOMAN PICKING UP FRAGMENTS OF ICE
ALONG THE RAILROAD TRACK.



HASTENING IN THE WILTING HEAT
FOR A PIECE OF ICE.



ONE OF THE LIVING-TENTS PROVIDED FOR THE POOR ON
CHICAGO'S LAKE SHORE.



MOTHER AND CHILD TAKING
A SUN BATH AT THE CAMP
ON THE BEACH.



"A LITTLE MOTHER" AND HIS CHARGE FIND
THE PARK A BLESSING.



DRIVEN FROM THEIR WRETCHED HOME BY THE
HEAT, AND SEEKING A COOL SPOT.



GIRL PLAYING IN THE COOLING WATER AT ONE
OF THE CITY'S BATHING PLACES.

CHICAGO, THE WESTERN METROPOLIS.

FOR THEM AT THE BATHING BEACHES AND THE PARKS.—Photographs by S. E. Wright.



"A HANDSOME YOUNG FELLOW WITH A CERTAIN DASH AND SWAGGER THAT HAD ATTRACTED MUCH ATTENTION."

and adjoining counties. It was the one religious festival that not even the poorest of the negroes, even though they lived forty miles distant, failed to attend for at least one or two days. Some of them came that distance in rickety, shabby old wagons or carts, drawn by rickety and wobbling old horses. They pitched little tents or slept in their wagons, on the edges of the grove; some of them remaining through the entire ten days of the meetings, growing poorer in purse, but richer in somewhat evanescent enthusiasm and spirituality as the days went on.

The meetings were held in August, when watermelons were most abundant and most juicy, and fried chicken was at its best. There was tremendous havoc made among the yellow-legged fowls, and their expiring squawks mingled with the rapturous hallelujahs of the wildly excited converts at the mourners' bench. The boisterous laughter of black belles and lusty young bucks, strolling hand in hand in the restless crowd, or eating chicken-gumbo and doughnuts and green corn at the refreshment stands, mingled with the wailing appeals of the mighty-voiced exhorters calling the people to flee from the wrath to come.

Around the mourners' benches girls and women knelt and wept and "agonized" in their efforts to "come through." By their sides knelt white-haired old aunts or venerable black brethren who had already "come through" and who were trying to assist the new mourners to "come through" as expeditiously as possible. For the further assistance and encouragement of the mourners the crowd sang, with real negro abandon and fervor,

"I was a mourner once, jes' like you,
But I kep' on mournin' till
I come through!"

"Yes! yes! Bless de Lawd! Keep on mournin', sistah; keep on mournin', brothah! De Lawd will fetch yo' through. Halleluoyer!" roared the rotund exhorter on the platform, while the throng around the mourners' bench gave half-frenzied utterance to cries of,

"Dat He will! No one but de Lawd kin fetch yo' through!"

"Halleluoyer! Don't gib up to de ole debbil, sistah! Keep right on a-mournin'! De debbil he say, 'Stop mournin' en come wid me en hab a good time';



The "Coming Through" of Lem Peters

By J. L. Harbour



THE BURNING sun and the air palpitating with heat had not kept the greater part of the population of Fyler County from turning out to "Big Quarterly." Not only Fyler County but a great part of the adjoining counties had helped to swell the noisy, happy, moving crowd under the trees in which "Big Quarterly" was in progress. It was the great event of the year in Fyler County. It was the time when religious emotional fervor ran highest, and the negro love of excitement was gratified to the full, for "Big Quarterly" was the quarterly meeting of the negroes of Fyler

but don't yo' do hit, sistah! Keep on a-mournin'!" "Git undah de blood ob de Lamb, all yo' mourners! Ole debbil cayn't git yo' dar!"

"Turn ye, O turn ye, fo' why will yo' die?
De Lawd in great mercy am now ridin' by!"

The excitement ran higher and higher. The quaint "spirituals" were sung with increased vigor. Swaying to and fro, clapping their hands, rolling up their eyes, and with every indication of religious frenzy, the crowd sang,

"Oh, Jesus am a rock in a weary land,
A weary land,
A weary land.

Oh, Jesus am a rock in a weary land,
Oh, sistah, come along through!"

On the edge of the grove in which "Big Quarterly" was being held, a girl of perhaps twenty years was boiling coffee in a small, black, tin coffee-pot over a fire of sticks she had collected. Four or five younger brothers and sisters stood around or sat on the dusty grass waiting for the coffee to boil, and the cold fried chicken and corn pone to be passed around.

"Ain't dat coffee mos' done, Jinny?" asked a ragged pickaninny of ten years, his hunger sharpened by the smell of the coffee.

"Be patient, Sammy," replied the girl. "De coffee ain't quite done yit, en we don't want to eat till mammy en pappy comes."

"Dat won't evah be," replied the boy in a tone of despair.

"La, yes, hit will, boy. Dar's mammy comin' now."

A portly black woman in a vivid green cotton gown flounced to the waist, and a yellow straw hat with a wreath of cheaply gorgeous red roses, was seen emerging from the crowd in the grove and coming toward the old wagon in the shade of which Jinny was boiling the coffee.

"Got dinnah mos' ready, Jinny?" asked the woman. "I'd a been heah befo' but I been helpin' dat Lizzy Jackson to come through, en she ain't got through yit. De debbil's got a pow'ful hold on dat gal. Sistah White en a lot ob othahs is wid her tryin' to git her through, but de debbil too much fo' all ob 'em. Yo' pappy is leadin' de singin' ovah de othah side ob de grove, so dar's no tellin' when he'll git heah to dinnah."

A red-and-white tablecloth, wrinkled and soiled from frequent use, was laid on the grass, and corn pone, crackers, cheese, fried chicken, and tin cups for the coffee were scattered about on it. Then the Simpson family squatted around the cloth to eat their noon-day meal. They had come forty miles in the old wagon to stay three days at "Big Quarterly." Jinny, the oldest daughter, a lithe, alert girl, the grace of whose trim figure was not wholly lost in the ill-fitting,

faded pink-cotton gown she wore, had "come through" the first day of the meeting, and had been a good deal subdued by the trying experience. Other influences had tended to change Jinny from a merry-hearted, bright-eyed girl to one who seemed unduly sad and downcast.

Jinny's father and mother had had a double purpose in coming forty miles to "Big Quarterly." Chloe Simpson had given voice to the second purpose when she had said to her husband before they had left home,

"Dat Jinny gal is jess mopin' her life away mournin' fo' dat triflin' Lem Peters, mizzable limb dat he is! Yo' know he ain't writ to Jinny but jess bare once sence he went to Atlanty a yeah en a half ago, en his folks makin' dar brags how he's riz above our Jinny or any othah gal in dese pahts sence he's got so high up dar in Atlanty. Jess coz he's riz to ownin' a five-cheer ba'bah-shop en a big bootblack 'stablishment in Atlanty ain't no reason why he should go back on a good gal like Jinny. But dat's w'at he's done, en Jinny's eatin' her h'a't out about hit."

"Hit looks dat way," said Ben Simpson, solemnly.

"Hit am dat way; en she's been mo' downsy dan evah sence dem Peterses has been braggin' 'round 'bout how all de gals in Atlanty is aftah Lem, en how he kin hab his pick en chice ob de swellest cullud gals in all Atlanty. Dey been noratin' round, dem Peterses has, dat de belle ob all Atlanty is aftah Lem, an' he done sont home her photograft an' her all rigged up ter kill in fine clo'es, en yo' know Lem he's a great one fo' duds, en po' Jinny ain't evah had many. I reckon we'd bettah go to 'Big Quarterly' en kind ob git Jinny's mind off Lem Peters. Mebbe she'll run up ag'in some one at de big meetin' she'd like jess as well as she's liked dat Lem Peters, who ain't no kind ob a man, or he wouldn't go back on Jinny aftah promisin' hisse'f to her en goin' so fur ez to put on a 'gagemint ring wid a red-glass diamond in hit."

Ben Simpson had fallen in with his wife's suggestion, and they had come to "Big Quarterly" as much for the purpose of healing the wounds in poor Jinny's bleeding heart as for any other purpose, although they were keenly alive to the emotional influences of the meeting after they had reached the grounds.

Ben, who was a powerful negro with a voice like one of the bulls of Bashan, had come into immediate demand as a leader of the singing, and Chloe had been active at the mourners' bench assisting the mourners to "come through." They had found such exhilarating enjoyment in the discharge of these duties that they had decided to remain until the close of the meetings, regardless of the fact that their garden and their crops at home would suffer for lack of attention if they remained away so long.

"But de Lawd's wuk is ob mo' consequence dan ours," Ben had said, piously. "En Eldah Snow says he'll raise five dollahs fo' me if I'll stay en lead de singin'."

While the Simpson family sat around the red table-cloth drinking coffee and eating fried chicken, Lincoln Simpson, an ebony youth of nine years, whose tongue could not be still even when he was eating, said thickly, with his mouth full of pone,

"Cayn't guess who I seed on de grounds dis mawnin'."

"Huh! I knows," said his brother Moses, as he flung away a chicken bone from which his ivory teeth had gnawed the last shred of meat. "Yo' saw Jim Perkins from ovah our way, en I seed him too."

"Yes, but I seed some one yo' nebbah saw. Anyhow, I bet yo' nebbah saw 'im sence we come to de meetin'. Yo' cayn't none ob yo' guess who."

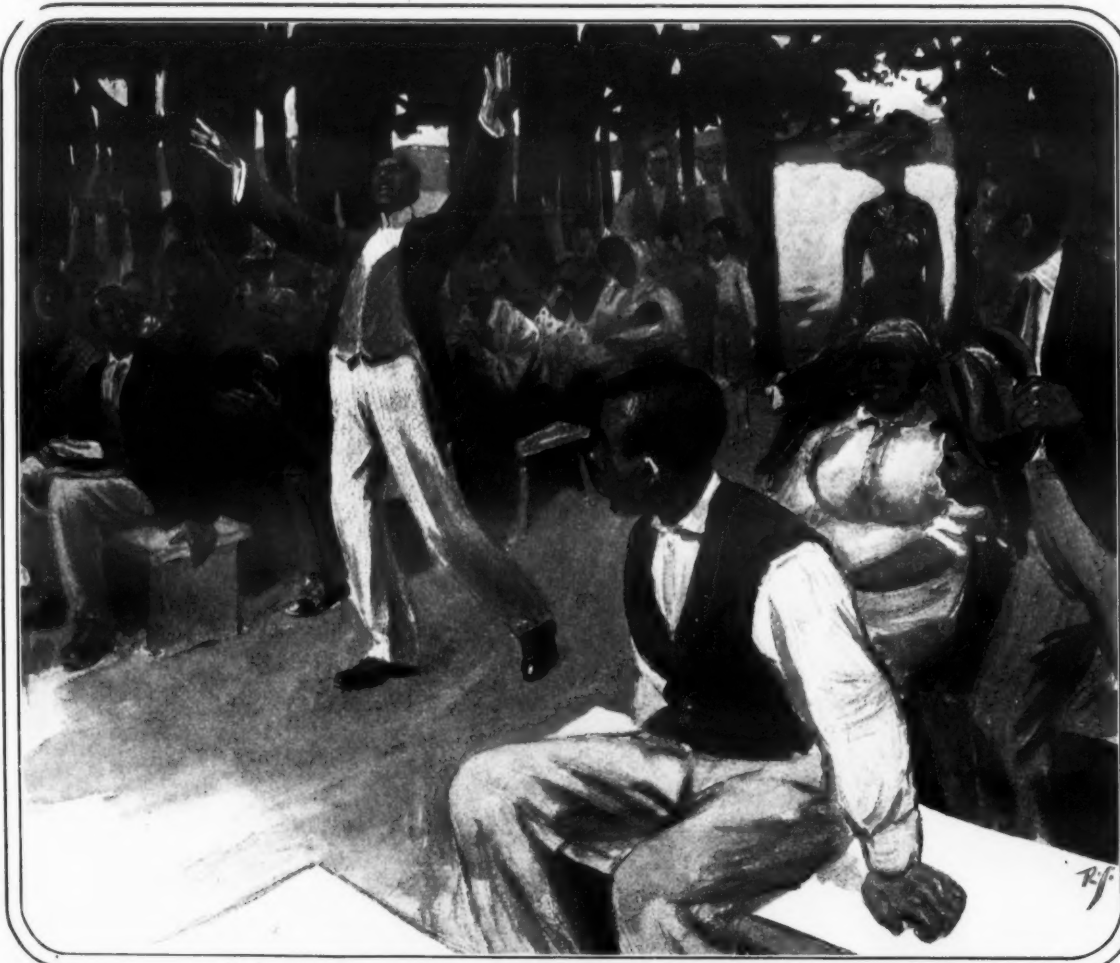
"Hain't none ob us gwine ter try," said Moses, as he reached for his fifth piece of chicken.

"Wouldn't do yo' no good ef yo' did, kase hit war Lem Peters!"

"Lem Peters!"

There were surprise and dismay in the voice of Chloe as she uttered the name, and she looked to see the effect of Lincoln's words on Jinny.

"Yes, ma'am, Lem



"PUSHING HIS WAY . . . TOWARD THE MOURNERS' BENCH, SWINGING HIS LONG ARMS ABOVE HIS HEAD."

Continued on page 139.



SCENES OF WRECK IN THE PATH OF THE TORNADO WHICH RECENTLY SWEEPED OVER BALTIMORE, DOING GREAT DAMAGE.
Mrs. C. R. Miller, Maryland.



MRS. EDDY, AT HOME, ADDRESSING 10,000 CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS.
William Lloyd, Massachusetts.



(PRIZE-WINNER.) TERRIFIC HEAD-ON COLLISION ON THE ST. PAUL RAILROAD AT AMANA, IA.—ENGINES AND MANY CARS SMASHED, THREE MEN KILLED, AND SEVERAL HURT.
W. R. Long, Pennsylvania.



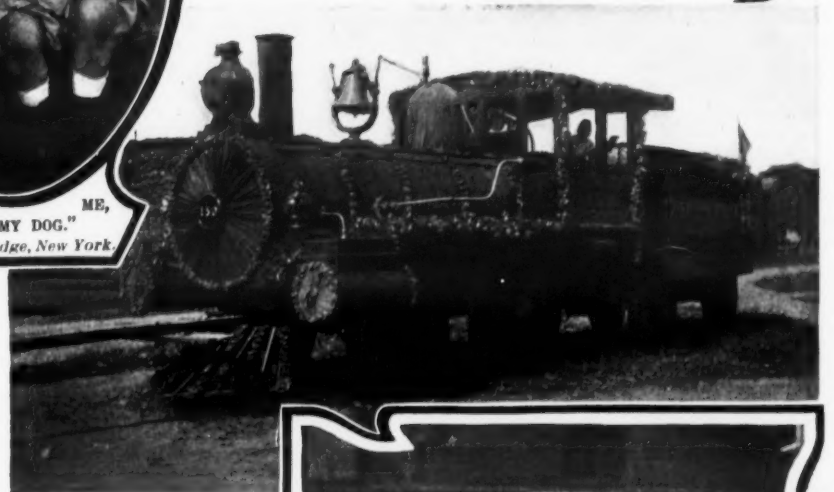
CUP-DEFENDER "RELIANCE," WITH FULL SPREAD OF SAIL, TAKING A SPIN.
Bruce Scrimgeour, New York.



TOMB AND STATUE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS, IN HOLLYWOOD CEMETERY, RICHMOND, VA.
E. W. Crabtree, Virginia.



"LOVE ME, LOVE MY DOG."
Miss Ethelridge, New York.



PRIZE FLOAT ENTERED BY BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD SHOPS AT ONE-HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH ANNI VERSARY OF KEENE, N. H.
Hubert P. F. Matte, New Hampshire.



A BASKETFUL OF SWEETNESS AND LOVE.
Sadie Herz, Texas.

AMATEUR PRIZE PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST—PENNSYLVANIA WINS.
RIVALRY OF THE SKILLED CAMERISTS BRINGS BEFORE THE PUBLIC SCENES OF UNUSUAL INTEREST.

(SEE OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC ANNOUNCEMENT ON PAGE 143.)



JOHN B. MCMASTER,
Webster's most recent biographer.

Books and Authors

By La Salle A. Maynard



ALICE PRESCOTT SMITH,
Who wrote the novel "The Legatee."

DANIEL WEBSTER belongs to that class of men whose life and work are of sufficient importance to the world to demand, and to justify,

frequent biographical treatment. Several excellent biographies of this great American statesman have been written, and more will be written doubtless as time goes on, for Webster's name will always be precious to the American people, and his career always a fruitful subject for study. The latest, and we think it may be fairly said the best, work on Webster is that written by Professor John Bach McMaster, and recently published by the Century Company. The author is professor of American history at the University of Pennsylvania, and is also one of the most popular and widely-read of American historians. Professor McMaster's biography of Webster will be found a terse yet comprehensive picture of a striking career, written in an easy, forceful style, and with especial reference to Webster's political career, although the story of his school-days and his early struggles with poverty is given in a most interesting way. It is a concise and well-balanced appreciation of the great American statesman.

WHATEVER MAY be thought of the intrinsic merits of "The Heavenly Twins," the reading public ought surely to feel a sense of gratitude toward Madame Sarah Grand for not following up her remarkable success with that piece of fiction by other pieces in breathless succession, as most successful authors of the day are wont to do. For this relief much thanks are certainly due. Praise may also be accorded to Madame Grand that is not of a negative character. Those who read her work are shrewdly led to suspect she is very feminine in her tastes and avocations, and this in spite of the fact that she is always ready to tilt a lance against "mere man." Her attitude on the whole question of women and their wrongs does not prevent her having many devoted friends among those of her fellow-writers who belong to the stronger sex, and she often entertains literary folk at her charming country home near Sevenoaks. There, of late years, Madame Sarah Grand has settled down with her step-son, Mr. Haldane MacFall, himself a writer of fiction, and the latter's baby daughter, a little motherless girl, in whom her young-looking grandmother takes a more than maternal interest.

A NEW AND promising claimant for literary honors appears in the person of Alice Prescott Smith, whose first novel, "The Legatee," was recently published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Mrs. Smith's early life and experiences were such as to give her an excellent fitting for a writer of romance. When she was eleven years old her father, a Congregational clergyman, went from their home at St. Paul, Minn., to a lumber village in the northeastern peninsula of Wisconsin, to enter the home-missionary service. Fifty miles from any railroad, and connected with the outside world only by steamers and miles of mud and corduroy road, it was a country remote and wild enough to capture any imagination, and to a child who had known only the prairie of the Mississippi valley it was full of wonder and romance. Her father's parish covered a wide district, and in his long drives from farm to farm he made a comrade of his daughter. There was not a village she did not know, and for weeks she often stayed with friends on the forest farms. There, in the evenings around the kitchen stove, she heard the stories of the dread 9th of October, 1871, a day observed as a time of mourning for years afterward, and learned what of heart and endurance it meant to conquer a new land. The half-cleared forest farms supplied necessities—nothing more. In one district there was but one rocking-chair, which was carried from house to house in case of sickness. It was this pioneer life that has given Mrs. Smith the background for her novel, although the details of the story and the setting are fictitious, and apply equally well to scores of "ports," "villes," and "bays" through all the northern country. Mrs. Smith has lived for the past thirteen years on the Pacific coast. She was married in 1891, and since then her home has been in San Francisco.

THE WORK, "Napoleon at St. Helena," translated from the French of Paul Fremaux by Edith M. Stokoe (John Lane, publisher), is a narrative founded upon the journals of Dr. John Stokoe, a naval surgeon who was at St. Helena from 1817 to 1819. M. Fremaux has not thought fit to give us Dr. Stokoe's own words; he has told the story anew. Now there may have been good literary reasons for this, but it is quite fatal to the value of the book as testimony. Here is a witness, and we are asked to take the advocate's account of the evidence which he gives. This would be inadmissible in any case; and, further, the advocate does not inspire us with confidence. On the title-page he quotes Napoleon's words to Dr. Stokoe: "I should have lived to be eighty if they had not brought

me to this accursed island." Now Napoleon did not know that he was suffering from cancer of the stomach; but M. Fremaux knows it, and he knows further, or ought to know, that St. Helena is not, as he declared it to be, "a pestilential island." For many months thousands of Boer prisoners lived there, and their health was very good.

APPLETONS' Town and Country Library has been remarkable for the number of new authors it has introduced to the American public who have since become noted. The list includes Sir Gilbert Parker, Anthony Hope, Chauncey C. Hotchkiss, Ada Cambridge, Maxwell Gray, Grant Allen, Sarah Grand, William E. Norris, T. Gallon, Allen Raine, F. Frankfort Moore, Morley Roberts, and J. S. Clouston. One of the latest writers to make his appearance in this famous company is W. Pett Ridge, author of "Erb," a London labor story that has attracted almost as much attention here as it has in London, where its author is the centre of a multitude of hero-worshippers, composed of the working classes and poor children. A lady who was asked to describe him replied, "He is the most modest, most generous, and most kind-hearted of men."



MADAME SARAH GRAND,
The well-known English novelist.

BOOKS ON Browning, his attitude toward life, and the deeper meanings of his writings, continue to increase. Last autumn saw the issue of a bulky volume dealing with Browning chiefly as a thinker. Now comes a volume styled "The Bible in Browning," which the Macmillan Company has brought out. In this book Minnie Gresham Machen discusses at length Browning's many-sided indebtedness to the Bible. The King James version exerted much influence on his vocabulary and his style, while the Bible itself governed largely his philosophical and religious views. The second part of the volume consists in a thorough study of "The Ring and the Book," with relation to Browning's use of the Bible. The author has selected this poem to elucidate the subject under consideration, on account partly of its length, partly of the great number and variety of scriptural allusions which it contains, and their remarkable distribution throughout the Bible. More than five hundred allusions are scattered through nearly every book in both the Old and the New Testament.

MRS. MARGARET DOYLE JACKSON'S second book is announced for early publication. One or two critics of her story, "A Daughter of the Pit," have suggested that it sounds as though she had familiarized herself with Zola's "Germinal" and Mrs. Burnett's "That Lass o' Lowrie's." It is a matter of fact that Mrs. Jackson has never read either of those books. Indeed, she was under the impression that no one had written of a mine or of mining life from quite the same standpoint as that of "A Daughter of the Pit." Of course descriptions of the same thing are liable to be alike in some respects, but she simply wrote of the people she had seen, and not from any previous representation of them by others.

A VALUABLE series of little books to be edited by Mr. Alexander Jessup has been published by the Messrs. Putnam. The first group to be published will be six volumes devoted to fiction. It is in France, perhaps, that the short story has reached its highest development, and that it has been chosen for the most significant expressions of men of genius. Coppée's search for the inevitable word, and Maupassant's refinement of the *conte*, are famous the world over. The translations are the work of Mr. George Burnham Ives, who is well known as a French translator, being the author of a standard English volume of Balzac.

Each volume will contain the best and most representative stories of a single author, and an introductory essay by a different and competent critic, as well as a photogravure frontispiece portrait of each author and a compact bibliography. In these books will be found such famous stories as Daudet's "Siege of Berlin" and Maupassant's "A Piece of String," and also less widely known masterpieces, like "A Simple Heart," by Flaubert.

A NUMBER of books have already appeared, and doubtless a still greater number are now in preparation, bearing on the various phases of the Pennsylvania coal strike, but we can well believe that nothing has been, or will be, written along this line of more value to the thinking public than Dr. Peter Roberts's volume on "The Anthracite Coal Industry" (Appleton). The author has had quite exceptional advantages for a thorough study of his subject, and his book is both scholarly and practical. Professor Sumner has pointed out in his introduction that there is no other industry which seems to affect the interests of so many classes of people as the mining of anthracite coal—the staple fuel for household use. The amount of supply, the length of time before it will be exhausted, the methods of working and shipping—are all matters of vital interest, not only to the mine owner and capitalist, but to the general public. Perhaps no industry has brought out so many and so various experiments in the organization of labor, improvements of methods—both of mining and transportation—care of the destitute, etc. In the course of his book Dr. Roberts treats of capitalization, transportation, mine management and inspection, employes and wages, and in all of these displays a spirit of justice and fairness and a truly philosophic insight into conditions as they now exist.

WE HAVE been hearing much during the past year, not altogether of a pleasant or diverting character, concerning Macedonia and the Macedonians, that country being included among the Balkan States whence came so many warlike mutterings and so many tragic tales of blood and horror. It is quite another phase of Macedonian life which is presented in Dr. C. F. Abbott's recent book on "Macedonian Folk-lore." The people of this region are still in that primitive state in which superstition finds a deep and congenial soil, and many curious customs and beliefs which modern education has banished from other lands are still current among them. When absent friends speak of you your ears tingle, in Macedonia as in America. In some places the tingling of the left ear is considered a sign that they speak well, the tingling of the right that they speak ill. In other places it is the reverse. The ancient Greeks held the same superstition. Among the Scotch Highlanders the tingling is explained as denoting news of a friend's death, while the above interpretation is applied to burning ears, as is also the case in parts of England and America. Sneezing, too, has its meaning—other than that the sneezer is in need of eucalyptus oil. First, sneezing is regarded as a confirmation of what the person speaking has just said. In that case he interrupts himself in order to address the sneezer as follows: "Health be to thee, for (thou hast proved that) I am speaking the truth!" Secondly, it is taken as a sign that absent enemies are speaking ill of the sneezer, and the bystanders express the pious wish that those individuals, whoever they be, "may split." Thirdly, it is considered as an indication of health, especially if the sneezer is just recovering from an illness.

ANTS IN Macedonia are symbolic of "health and abundance." When a child's tooth is extracted it is kept by the owner for a time and then thrown on the roof, the crow being invoked thus:

"O dear crow, here is a tooth of bone,
Take it and give me a tooth of iron instead,
That I may be able to chew beans
And to crunch dry biscuits."

In Macedonia the March sun is supposed to be fatal to a girl's complexion, and of this we have the rhyme:

"Who has a daughter fair,
Of March's winds beware."

In the month of June maidens practice a custom into which Scottish girls enter wholeheartedly on Halloween, the trial by mirror. Each Macedonian maid takes a looking-glass into her bedroom and stands in front of it, uttering this:

"I take up this mirror, and God I beseech
Whosoever is to be my fate, may I see him this night."

She then puts the glass under her pillow and tries hard to dream. The Scottish maid is supposed to see her future husband looking over her shoulder into the glass.

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SECTION, 1,500 FEET LONG, OF THE \$1,000,000 INDIANA, ILLINOIS AND IOWA RAILROAD BRIDGE NEAR STREATOR WRECKED BY THE WIND.—Young.



CLOTHING FACTORY AT STREATOR COMPLETELY DEMOLISHED, WITH A LOSS OF \$75,000.—Young.



DWELLING AT STREATOR CRUSHED INTO FRAGMENTS.—HATLESS WOMAN, IN CENTRE, WAS IN HOUSE BUT WAS NOT HURT.—Young.



DEAD HORSES AT THE RACE-TRACK AT STREATOR—STABLES WRECKED—FIVE MEN AND SIX HORSES KILLED—ONE HORSE CARRIED A MILE, UNHURT.—Young.



MASS OF RUINS IN PATERSON ON THE SPOT WHERE THE STORM WAS FIERCEST.
G. J. Hare, Jr.



A PATERSON BLOCK, EVERY BUILDING IN WHICH SUFFERED DAMAGE.—G. J. Hare, Jr.



ONE HOUSE LEFT UNDAUNED AT PATERSON WHILE SCORES NEAR BY WERE DESTROYED.—G. J. Hare, Jr.

TERRIFIC TORNADOES AT STREATOR, COL., AND PATERSON, N. J.
LOSS AT STREATOR, NINE LIVES AND \$1,000,000 IN PROPERTY; AT PATERSON, THREE LIVES AND \$250,000.



SOCIETY ON THE PROMENADE AT THE ATLANTIC CITY HORSE SHOW. (X) MR. AND MRS. JOHN GERKIN, OF NEW YORK.—Peirce & Jones.



In the World of Sports

By H. P. Burchell

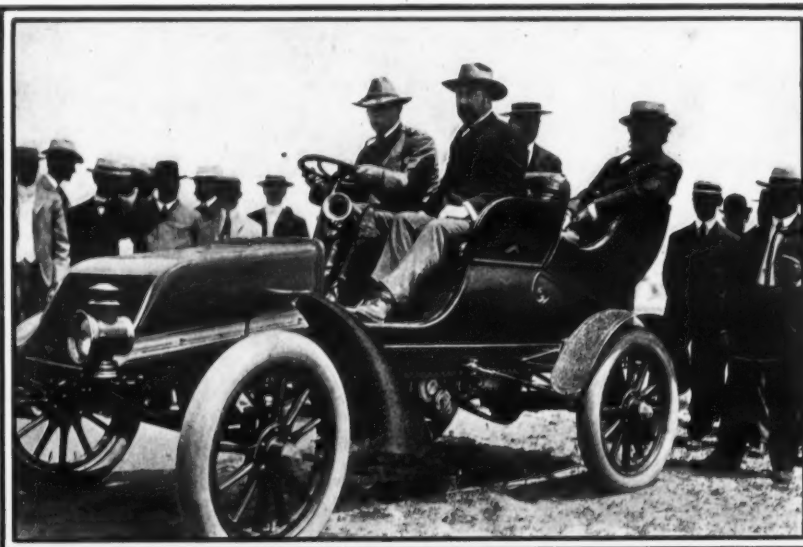


THE AUTOMOBILE AMATEUR AND PROFESSIONAL.—Prize offerings in several recent automobile contests have given rise to a discussion of the advisability of establishing an amateur and a professional class in automobiling. At present the rules are not sufficiently rigid on this point, and at previous race meets, amateur operators, makers, dealers and their agents, and professional chauffeurs have competed on even terms. There has been as yet no demand for the separation of these classes of racers, and the discussion is being carried on chiefly by persons who are not connected with the sport. As a large proportion of those prominent in automobiling as a sport are directly interested in the manufacture or sale of motor vehicles of one sort or another, it is very unlikely that any attempt to separate them as professionals will be made for some time to come. The hired professional drivers can be easily placed in a professional class, but there would remain a large number of operators who are not paid exclusively for driving, but who are in the employ of various makers and dealers and who drive machines as a means to obtain business. These would be hard to classify. In the matter of the acceptance of cash prizes, it is pointed out that cash prizes are the rule in horse-racing, and as automobiling in its great attendant expense more nearly resembles turf racing than any other sport, it is proper to follow the latter in the matter of prizes. As the automobilists are entirely independent of other sporting authorities, they are free to decide the question as they see fit.

AUTOMOBILE BUILDING AS AN ART.—The possibilities in automobile construction have brought an immense amount of enthusiasm to the automobile cause on the part of amateurs with plenty of leisure, who demand nothing better than a palatable excuse for doing hard work under another name. At the same

time it involves many difficulties for persons otherwise situated and who cannot give themselves up wholly to the new pastime. Even among the builders of automobiles there is hardly any one man who is competent on all points of construction in a motor vehicle, especially a gasoline motor. Real engineering data are almost completely lacking as yet, if by this term is understood knowledge which has been systematized

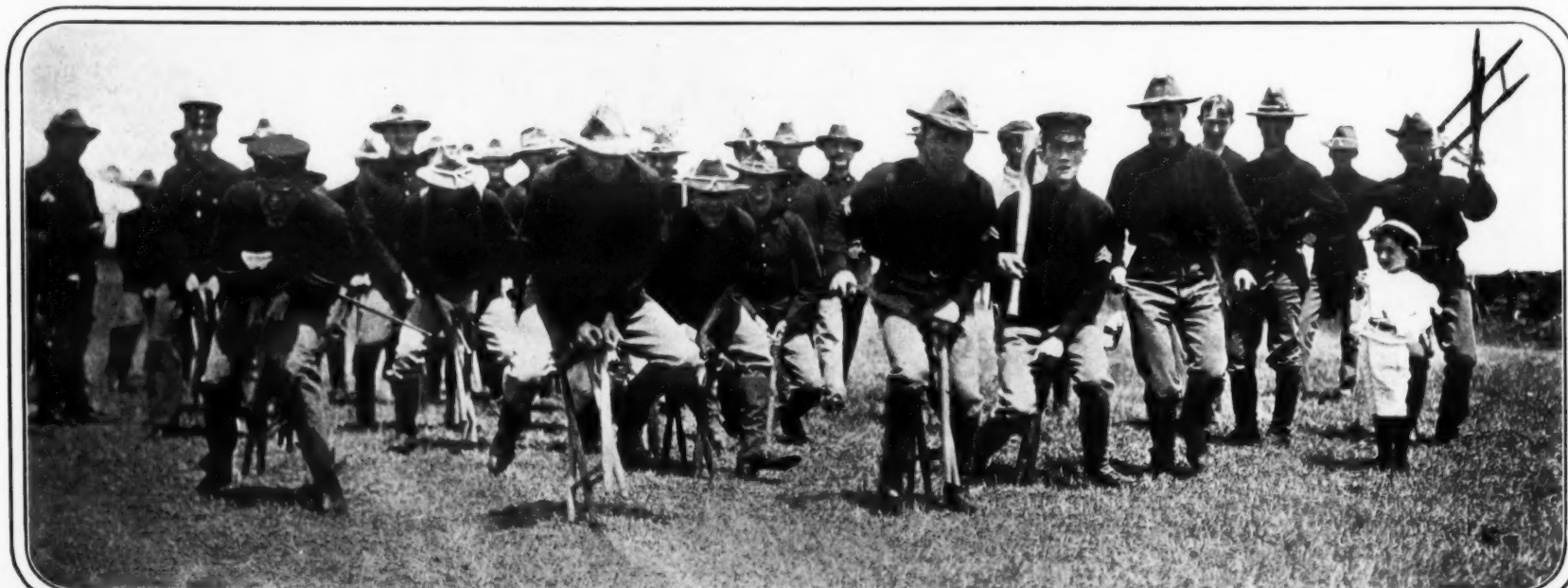
AUTOMOBILES ON THE PAPER ROUTES.—Automobiles have been successfully used for newspaper delivery-wagons in this city for some time past, and some very successful experiments have been made in their use on long suburban routes as well. A carrier for a New England daily has covered a sixty-mile route for over a year, and his machine has proved both rapid and economical. The four-and-one-half horse-power motor consumes about two gallons of gasoline on the trip, at an expense of about thirty cents. The machine has been run about eight thousand miles in less than a year, at a total cost for fuel, new tires, batteries, and all repairs of less than \$75.



GOVERNOR MURPHY OF NEW JERSEY, REVIEWING THE STATE TROOPS AT SEA GIRT FROM AN AUTOMOBILE.—Peirce & Jones.

and made accessible to all engineers. The results which have been accomplished under these circumstances are little short of marvelous, and show that intuition works more rapidly than science in the beginning of a difficult art. Automobile building will undoubtedly remain an art rather than a science for a long time, and like the medical art, will be practiced with varying degrees of success, by the called and uncalled alike.

THE TRIUMPH OF EASTERN GOLF.—Alexander Smith's victory in the open golf championship of the West is another triumph for the Eastern professionals. Smith is the professional of the Nassau Country Club at Glen Cove, L. I., where the amateur championship will be played during the first week in September. Smith's golf at the Milwaukee Country Club was of a steady, consistent character throughout the seventy-two holes, and he had the honor of leading on the first day as well. Bernard Nichols overtook him on the fifty-fourth hole, but soon after Nichols fell off badly, and was unable to finish better than seventh in the final results. David Brown, the Boston Club professional, who recently tied "Willie" Anderson for the open championship of the United States, upheld his reputation, for he tied for second place in the Western tournament with Lawrence Auchterlonie, last year's open champion. Anderson, the recent winner of national honors, picked up wonderfully after hard luck on the first day, and reached fifth place. Willie Anderson, although he relinquishes the Western championship, has the greater honor of the national championship, in which he also has the distinction of being the only professional in this country who has won it twice.



CHARGE OF THE CAMP-STOOL CAVALRY—INFANTRY BURLESQUING CAVALRY EVOLUTIONS AT SEA GIRT (N. J.) CAMP.—Peirce & Jones.

The great feature in August in American golf will be the arrival of the English golf team, but the players will not make their appearance as contestants in the metropolitan district until September. The team will land from Liverpool in Boston, and will first be entertained by the Brookline and Myopia clubs. An English golfer makes the following comment on the team, and its probable success on American links: "The team is clearly a strong one, and although it may be too much to expect that the 'varsity golfers will win all their matches, they are not likely to suffer many reverses. They may find it expedient to modify in some slight degree the methods to which they have been accustomed on British courses. Harry Vardon discovered that on many American links it was necessary to play iron shots with great accuracy, as on ground which was almost invariably hard, and not infrequently bare of grass, divots could not be cut away."

THE JEFFRIES-CORBETT FIGHT.—Whether the odds in the pool-rooms will be against Corbett or not in his fight for the championship on August 14th with Jeffries, every other theoretical condition points to the present champion as the winner. Jeffries is admittedly stronger, heavier, and much younger than Corbett, and the sparring skill of the latter is the only thing which stands in his favor for the coming encounter. Tradition will certainly receive a shock if the ex-champion regains the title. Certainly Corbett is not adopting methods which would tend to harden a man to the blows Jeffries is able and willing to deliver.

He has for his sparring partner Yank Kenney, whom he is able to hit at will, while he easily gets away from blows which the latter attempts to deliver. On the other hand, Jeffries is accompanied in his training by Bob Fitzsimmons, than whom there is no harder hitter in pugilism to-day, and next in rank to Jeffries, according to the records; so that the coming fight will present a rather unique contrast with two ex-champions and a champion in the same ring. This will be the second meeting of the men. Over three years ago Corbett fought Jeffries at Coney Island, and after giving a wonderful exhibition of boxing was knocked out in the twenty-third round. On the strength of that battle Corbett made the coming match, figuring that Jeffries will again find it impossible to land a knockout blow in twenty rounds, the limit of the fight. Corbett has not fought since 1900, but Jeffries has whipped Ruhlin and Fitzsimmons since then.

POPULARITY OF COMPETITIVE SWIMMING.—Probably to the efforts of the New York Athletic Club, more than anything else, is due the increased interest in amateur competitive swimming which this country has experienced in the last few years. The advancement is not remarkable as yet, but it is a fact that this interesting athletic sport is receiving a trifle more attention than has been the case in the past. As a result of our weak interest England and Australia have placed to their credit all swimming records. While the American swimming records cannot be compared with those of England and Australia, the time is constantly

being bettered, and if the improvement continues the United States will no doubt be represented with credit at the world's swimming championships planned to be held at the world's fair in St. Louis in 1904. Ten years ago the American championship at 100 yards was won in 1:16, while last fall the winner's time in the novice race at that distance in the New York Athletic Club's swimming contests at Travers Island was 1:12. This is only one instance of the great improvement made by American swimmers in recent years. From this showing it is only fair to assume that lack of application only is responsible for the secondary position of the American swimmer. Few people in the past thought it worth while to attend a swimming race in this country, while in England the same interest is taken in swimming as in the other sports. For instance, a crowd of 35,000 witnessed the contest for the mile championship last year. This distance is regarded by Englishmen as most calculated to show the capabilities of swimmers, and the time made then, 25:35, is nearly three minutes faster than the American record for the distance. England's superiority, however, has only been brought about by constant application. Most of the racing there takes place in pools and tanks filled with fresh water, and in London alone there are more than sixty of these tanks, to each of which is attached a swimming club, while every city in England has one or more. Races are held at least twice a week, and the result is that when the national championships come off the best swimmers are present to take part in them.

The "Coming Through" of Lem Peters

Continued from page 134.

Peters," said Lincoln. "En, stan' back, eve'ybody, but wa'n't he rigged out ter kill! Stovepipe hat en a watch-chain thick ez my big fingah, en a spotted vest en patent-leather shoes! en a gal with 'im rigged out like de Queen ob Sheby de Good Book tells erbout, er—"

"Shet yo' mouf, boy!" said Chloe, sharply, noting the marked effects of his words on his sister Jinny, who was trembling like a leaf. "Hit war some one else yo' saw, en not Lem Peters. He's down in Atlanty."

"If he is he's got dar sense erbout ten o'clock dis mawnin', fo' I saw 'im en dat all-style gal at—"

"Shet yo' haid!" commanded Chloe, more fiercely than before. "Yo' hain't got sense ernuff to know Lem Peters from ole Abe Sampson, de man w'at is sellin' popcorn on de grounds. Yo' say yo' saw 'im ag'in en I'll retch ovah en slap yo' jaws!"

Thus threatened, Master Lincoln kept discreet silence, although his manner indicated that he clung with boyish tenacity to the statement that he had made.

Jinny's face grew scarlet and then pallid. Her complexion was so light that she betrayed blushes and pallor as readily as a white girl. She rose suddenly to her feet and went toward the wagon, walking unsteadily. She climbed into the wagon and her mother said, in an undertone, to Lincoln,

"Yo' shuah yo' saw Lem Peters, boy?"

Lincoln looked up in surprise and said,

"I knows I did, mammy."

"Whar?"

"Ovah dar by whar dat merry-go-round thing is. Him en dat gal war jess gwineter take a ride."

"Huh!"

Chloe said no more, but set about clearing away the remains of the dinner. When she had done this she went to the front of the wagon and looked in. Jinny had thrown herself down on the bedding in the covered wagon and was apparently asleep. Chloe did not try to rouse her, but went back to the meeting resolved that if she chanced to meet Lem Peters he would "heah from her."

The afternoon meeting was at high tide. Never since the beginning of "Big Quarterly" had there been so much religious fervor. Mourners were "coming through" by the score. They knelt at the mourners' benches in all parts of the grove. The appeals of the impassioned preachers grew louder and more threatening. They painted in glowing colors the torments awaiting those who would not "come en be saved!" More and more lurid grew their descriptions of the place of torment, and greater and greater rewards were offered those who would

"Git on board de ole ship Zion,
En sail to de promised land!"

A dozen speakers in different parts of the grove were exhorting in thunderous tones, and half-frenzied men and women were breaking forth into songs of praise and exhortation. In one part of the grove a swaying, clapping multitude were singing,

"Jesus my all to Heaven is gone—
Is anybody here gittin' ready?
He whom I fix my hopes upon—
Is anybody here gittin' ready?
O-o-o, sinnahs come! O-o-o, sinnahs come,
Is you gittin' ready to die?"

"I fell to the door with my load of sin—
Is anybody here gittin' ready?
But Jesus come en helped me in—
Is anybody here gittin' ready?
O-o-o, sinnahs come! O-o-o, sinnahs come!
Is you gittin' ready to die?"

The leader of the singing was Ben Simpson, and as he sang his eyes fell upon a tall, slender, light-colored young negro on the outer edge of the crowd. The young negro was handsomely dressed, and he was a

handsome young fellow with a certain dash and swagger that had attracted much attention as he had moved about the grounds. With him was a buxom black belle in the splendor of a bright scarlet silk gown with black velvet trimmings, a fluffy scarlet chiffon parasol, a hat that was a triumphant production of black and scarlet. She fanned herself languidly with a huge white fan as she leaned against a tree, and her manner was that of one fully conscious of the fact that she was an object of attention and admiration. Her escort was Lem Peters, who looked a little shamefaced when his eyes met those of the father of the girl he had jilted.

Louder and more dramatic rose the appeal of the exhorter on the platform. The belle in the scarlet silk paid little heed to his words, being too much absorbed in the contemplation of her own splendor and too vainglorious over the sensation she was creating to give her thoughts to spiritual things. But for an hour or two Lem had been under the spell of the religious fervor that was sweeping over the multitude, and the dashing belle in scarlet had felt a little piqued at the falling off in his devotion to her and his failure to respond to her brightest sallies. Once he had even had the temerity to rebuke her slightly for some light remark she had made about the mourners weeping and wailing at the mourners' bench.

Suddenly there was a sensation. It was caused by Lem breaking away from his companion and pushing his way through the crowd toward the mourners' bench, swinging his long arms above his head as he went, and crying out,

"One mo' sinnah brought to repentance!"

"Praise de Lawd! Come right along, brudder!" responded the exhorter, clapping his hands and beginning to sing,

"Dar's angels hov'ring 'round,
Dar's angels hov'ring 'round,
Dar's angels hov'ring 'round,
Ter carry de tidings home!"

The sudden conviction of Lem Peters was the sensation of the day, for most of the mourners had been women and girls, and it had been a source of disappointment to the exhorters that so few young men had come under conviction of sin. The crowd made way for the tall, handsome, stylish young negro who marched up to the mourners' bench, where he was warmly welcomed by the preacher and others who were eager to give him all the assistance possible while he was "coming through."

It took Lem a long time to "come through," but when this mental and spiritual process of "coming through" was at an end, Lem was pronounced "beautifully saved," and he was asked to bear testimony to his own salvation.

"Testify fo' yo' Mastah, my young brudder," urged the preacher. "Tell de people jess how fur ole debbil had yo' in his powah. Needn't be afeard to tell erbout yo' meanness now yo's been saved from hit an' yo' is started out ter lib right. Own up jess how mean yo' is been, en how de powah ob de Lawd done mek yo' 'shamed ob yo'se'f! Silence, good friends, while we heahs de testimony ob our young brudder what's been snatched like a bran' from de burnin'. All heah!"

He held up his hand for silence, and a hush fell on the multitude. Lem stood up on the mourners' bench and faced the people. His big eyes were shining and his broad chest was heaving with emotion. He was under high pressure, and those nearest him noted that he was trembling with pent-up excitement. He opened his lips to speak, but closed them again without saying anything, when his eyes fell on some one in the audience a few yards from where he stood. Then he suddenly cried out, joyfully,

"Jinny! Jinny! My own Jinny Simpson! Ise come back to yo', honey!"

He jumped from the bench and ran toward a sobbing girl in a shabby, faded, pink calico gown and a limp and faded pink sunbonnet, in the audience. The next moment he had the girl in his arms and was saying, soothingly,

"Hit's me, Jinny! Hit's Lem come back to yo'!"

Then he mounted a stump and cried out, "One ob de wuss sins I is had ter be fo'gibben fo' was de sin ob not bein' true to de gal I'd axed ter be my wife! Felt myse'f too sma't en mighty fo' her when I got prosp'ous, w'en de fact is I wa'n't fit fo' her ter wipe her feet on! Dat sin en de sin ob gittin' de big head ginerally is two ob de meanest sins de ole debbil put me up to. But, praise de Lawd! Ise ovaheome 'em both, en ole Satan hisse'f cayn't make 'em trouble me no mo'! I has de blessed assuance dat de Lawd has fo'gibben me, en I knows Jinny ain't goin' ter refuse ter fo'gib me w'en de Lawd has, is yo', Jinny?"

The girl looked up with shining eyes. She wiped the tears from her wet cheeks with a limp little handkerchief as she shook her head and said,

"It ain't fo' me not ter fo'gib yo' w'en de Lawd has, Lem."

Then Lem stepped down and whispered something to Jinny. She started and shook her head, but Lem evidently would not take no for a reply. He whispered to her again and drew her arm within his own and started forward. The girl demurred again, but finally went forward arm in arm with Lem. When they had reached the platform and a silence had fallen on the crowd, Lem said to the preacher,

"Dar ain't no bettah help dan de help ob a good wife w'en a man sets out ter lib a bettah life, en so, pa'son, I wants yer to jine me an' Jinny in de bonds ob matrimony right heah en now! We promised ouahselves to each othah long ergo en dar ain't no bettah time fo' a man ter be mahied dan w'en he is full ob de Holy Spirit. Me en Jinny is both lovahs ob de Lawd now, en we wants ter be mahied en wuk hand in hand fo' Him. So go ahead, pa'son!"

The crowd cheered so lustily that it was some minutes before the parson could proceed with the ceremony. When order had been restored Lem and Jinny stood on the platform and were made one, the girl in the scarlet gown looking on with a look of contempt on her dark face.

"I admires his taste, I suttinly does—takin' up with a low-down niggah in a faded ole caliker gown!" she said, sneeringly, to a companion near her. "I is glad I let 'im know he couldn't shine up ter me in dead air-nest. He nevah was my style, nohow."

When the ceremony was concluded and the preacher had kissed the bride there was a rush to the platform to congratulate the pair. Jinny's mother, radiant with happiness, embraced her son-in-law, saying as she did so,

"I felt in my bones dat dis Big Quaht'ly was gwine ter be jess de bes' Big Quaht'ly we evah come to yit. I felt dar war a big blessin' heah fo' us, en praise de Lawd! hit's come out jess ez I reckoned hit would. Hallelooyer to de Lamb!"

In the dusk of the summer evening Lem and Jinny went apart by themselves in the cool woods to talk over their plans for the future. The evening sessions of the meeting had begun and as they sat hand in hand in the twilight there came to them, like a far-away melody, the great congregation singing,

"Oh, David's harp had a thousand strings,
Play on yo' harp, little David!
An' when yo' touch one all heben rings,
Play on yo' harp, little David!
Halleloo!
Halleloo!
Halleloo, little David!"

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mining camps in these districts which offer
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INVESTORS' MAGAZINE, Spokane, Wash.**Jasper's Hints to Money-makers**[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the
information of the regular readers of LESLIE'S
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livery of the papers, and in emergencies, to answers
by mail or telegraph. Address "Jasper," LESLIE'S
WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]ALL SORTS of reasons have been ad-
vanced for the protracted liquidation
in the stock market, which has gone much
further than a great majority thought
possible. A persistent and not uninter-
esting rumor has been circulating to the
effect that a very prominent financial
leader, allied with Gould interests, has
been favorable to a decline. Whether
this be true or not, I know that one of this
leader's intimate friends remarked in my
presence, four weeks ago, most signifi-
cantly, "Before this liquidation is over,
a railroad property of considerable note
will change hands." I have been trying
to figure out what property he had in
mind. Was it the New York Central?
The Pennsylvania? The Rock Island?
The St. Paul? The Delaware and Lacka-
wanna? The Lehigh Valley? Perhaps
I have guessed wide of the mark.Whether or not a strong financial
backer has led in this bear movement I
cannot say, but we would have had the
liquidation all the same, because natural
conditions called for it. And those who
are pointing to the fact that some of the
best dividend-payers, on the basis of in-
creased dividends, now yield as high a
rate of interest as they did in 1897, must
bear in mind that the lowest prices were
not reached in the last-mentioned year.
That was a year when business was re-
viving. It preceded the beginning of the
boom. It followed the four or five lean
years of hard times which began with the
panic of 1893.Hard times do not come over-night as
panics do. They are a matter of slow
growth, just as booms in prosperous
times are. Every boom in the history of
this country has been followed by a pe-
riod of depression. The recurrence of
hard and good times in irregular cycles
has been repeatedly noticed. The tre-
mendous boom of the stock market two
years ago must result in the impairment
of many fortunes by the slow process of
liquidation which has followed. These
losses are widespread. They reach to
every city and hamlet. They mean a
forced curtailment of expenditures, closer
economy, and all that this implies to the
shop-keeper, merchant, and manufac-
turer.Liquidation of such a market usually
does not end until there has been a cli-
max, signalized by some notable fail-
ures, followed by all the lesser financial
calamities to be found in the trail of the
greater. We must have reorganizations,
not only of industrial corporations, but
also of the railroads that find it impos-
sible to raise funds required for im-
mediate uses. Prices of stocks to-day, low
as they seem, are high, compared with
the low prices of the hard-time era in
1893. Shares that were selling at from
\$4 to \$10 in those days are now approxi-
mating par. The roads have been reor-
ganized, but they have also been bur-
dened with additional liabilities of a fixed
nature, and must once more undergo the
test of hard times whenever the latter
come. Strike 25 per cent. off the earn-
ings of these roads and they would meet
bankruptcy face to face.Hard times means rate-cutting, and
that has already commenced in different
sections of the country. It means a
struggle for business to the very death,
and the survival, in the end, of the fittest.
Why are great railroad systems, while
boasting of their enormous earnings,
seeking temporary accommodations in
the money market, at the highest rates
of interest? What is the need of this
new capital? What has been done in
the dark with the earnings? What deals
and speculations have the officers been
engaged in at the expense of the stock-
holders? Does any one imagine that the
enormous fortunes suddenly acquired by
some of these officers were gained by
frugal toil?Many signs indicate that some of our
great railroads have been spending
money freely because their competitors
have been doing the same thing. In
other words, they have been preparing
for a fight, realizing that the time mustinevitably come when, with slackening
trade, there must be closest competition
for traffic. That brings us back to the
era preceding 1893, when railroads were
warring with each other all along the
line, and when a majority of them, in
consequence, were thrown into bank-
ruptcy. A year or two from now, stock-
holders will just begin to open their eyes
to the fact that the so-called wonderful
prosperity of some of our railroads, I
will not say all, has been based on fiction;
money has been made, but it has been
scooped in by the controlling powers,
while husks are left in the treasury for
the stockholders.The over-capitalization of some sys-
tems, the enormous issues of new se-
curities, the absorption on a fictitious
valuation of smaller lines, competing or
non-competing, have all been the work of
selfish and unscrupulous officials look-
ing after their own pockets, not after
those of the stockholders. This work
has gone on so long and so far that the
public have become surfeited, and con-
servative bankers are holding up both
hands in amazement. This is the secret
of the existence of so many undigested
and indigestible stocks and bonds, and
no appetite that this country can have
will ever be strong enough to digest
them. European financiers are as-
tonished at the extent to which the
financial debauch in this country has
been carried. We have stripped the
money markets of both worlds and cre-
ated a nation of gamblers, who look with
dread on the crisis which they see rapidly
approaching.And our borrowing does not cease.
The Union Pacific wants \$10,000,000;
Consolidated Lake Superior is trying to
sell a new issue of bonds; Colorado Fuel
and Iron wants additional millions; the
Rock Island proposes to unload some of
its tremendous burden by juggling with
its latest acquisitions and consolidating
them into a new corporation, involving a
bond issue of only the small sum of
\$140,000,000. Is it remarkable that
time money is tight, and that the banks
are closing and locking their vaults
against Wall Street? Do not thought-
ful financiers see through the thinly-
disguised articles in some of our lead-
ing newspapers, which are endeavoring
to make light of the monetary situation,
and the continued excess of loans and
discounts over net deposits in the New
York banks? Some of our financial
papers are beginning to appreciate the
gravity of the situation, and to talk
about the money-madness of our people
and the dangerous condition to which this
has brought them. I am sorry that the
voice of these potent organs was not
raised long ago against the growing tend-
ency in Wall Street toward practices far
from honest, a tendency not confined to
Wall Street, but found at the headquar-
ters of many corporations. It looks as if
the word honesty had been forgotten by
some men, who in their mad pursuit of
untold wealth, have lost sight of every-
thing but their own selfish interests. If
a day of reckoning should come to these,
as it seems to be coming, and as I hope
it will, justice will witness her greatest
triumph.

"W." Norristown, Penn.: I only know of the

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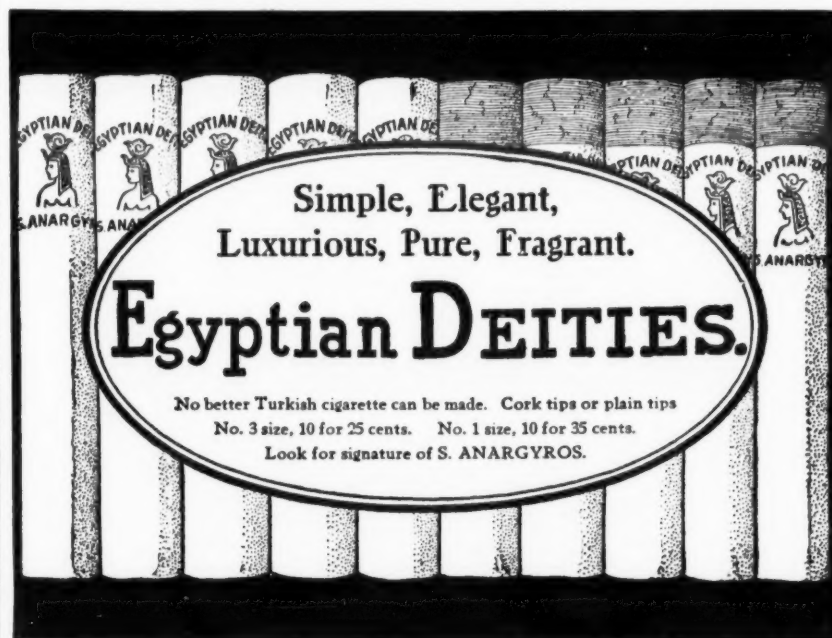
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921-3-5 Chestnut St., Philada.properties by what their prospectuses say. The
shares are not dealt in on Wall Street."D. M." Montreal: 1. Pere Marquette common
has declared a dividend. If it follows the usual
order of things, it will soon be in the market for a loan
"for improvements." 2. The Secretary of Agriculture
believes that the corn crop this year will be
short. 3. A number of independent fruit-importing
companies are organizing to fight the United Fruit
Company. If I had a profit in my stock I would sell it.
"X." Cripple Creek, Col.: 1. While prices have
seemed to be very low, compared with those of the
boom period, they are not low for a hard-times pe-
riod. Of course no one expects that we can escape
a cycle of depression in due time. The question is
how near it may be. 2. Investment stocks of the
highest class, when they reach a 5 per cent. basis,
are usually a safe purchase, regardless of the rate
in the open market. I do not include in this class,
however, the preferred industrials. 3. Canadian
Pacific looks dear compared with Missouri Pacific or
Man. El."E." Hiawatha, Kan.: One dollar received. You
are on my preferred subscription list for three
months. 1. Cheap speculative stocks, like Chicago
Great Western, have had their innings, and are not
now in much demand. Traders are turning to in-
vestment stocks of the dividend-paying class, which,
in case of a further slump, would at least pay inter-
est on the investment. 2. I think better of Missouri
Pacific than Southern Pacific. 3. Conditions change.
Watch suggestions from week to week in this de-
partment. 4. After such a decline a fluctuating
market usually follows, and the tendency for some
time to come must still be toward liquidation, unless
a severe drop should mark the climax of the decline.
Cannot advise regarding grain and pork. One of
the heaviest speculators in the West recently tele-
graphed an intimate Stock Exchange friend to
"Sell September cotton and buy September corn."
I do not know what this advice is worth. It is not
in my line.

Continued on following page.



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Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from preceding page.

"B." Zanesville, O.: Hold for the present.
"S." Tideoute, Penn.: Do not advise them.
"W." Altoona, Penn.: Remittance received.
"N. C. B." New York: Preferred for six months.
"F. A. S." Brooklyn: Preferred for three months.
"Hope," Wheeling, W. Va.: Preferred for one year.
"E. A. T." New York: Preferred for three months.
"S." Seneca Falls: Preferred for three months.
"C." Milwaukee: Anonymous communications not answered.
"P." Utica, N. Y.: Hold for the present. Am making inquiries.
"W." Mexico: You are continued on my preferred list for six months.
"C. N." Trenton, N. J.: Am making inquiries, and will reply later.
"G. M." Memphis, Tenn.: 1. No. 2. No. 3. Not till next spring. 4. Yes.
"B." Watsonville, Cal.: Answer mailed on receipt of your communication.
"E. W.": The outcome of the Mexican Central tangle cannot yet be determined.
"R." Danville, Penn.: The impression is that it will. I would buy it whenever a panic struck the market.
"B." Lingo Junction, O.: One dollar received. You are on my preferred subscription list for three months.
"J." Springfield, Mass.: Preferred for one year. Please make your inquiries a little more clear. I do not understand their meaning.
"I. R." Shiremanstown, Penn.: 1. I think the steel and iron boom is over. 2. I do not advise the purchase of the Steel-trust shares.
"K." Richmond: 1. These are relics of the gold-mine boom of 1877 and 1878, and apparently have no value. 2. and 3. Can obtain no information.
"F." Plattsburg, N. Y.: On recessions, Manhattan Elevated, Missouri Pacific, and Baltimore and Ohio ought to give a profit if bought for an advance and for a turn.
"M. C." So. Lawrence, Mass.: I would not short any dividend-paying railroad stock of such a quality as Delaware and Hudson and Illinois Central on a fifteen or twenty point margin.
"G. M." Philadelphia: Impossible to publish the list; it is too long. I referred to such railroads, for instance, as Atchison common, which has risen from almost nothing to almost par.
"H. A." Boston: 1. I think so. Guaranteed by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, its lessee, for 999 years. 2. Think better of Baltimore and Ohio than Union Pacific at current prices.
"R. J. A." New York: 1. I would keep out of Wabash common at present. 2. Unable to obtain information regarding it, and not favorably impressed by the mining property to which you allude.
"C." Milwaukee: 1. I have never regarded Southern Railway common as an investment, and would sell at the most favorable opportunity. 2. Think better of Amalgamated Copper than of United States Steel common.
"J." Goshen, N. Y.: I have great respect for the opinions of the Wall Street Journal. I differ with it in reference to the Steel Trust common dividend, and will leave the question to the arbitrament of the future.
"Watkins," Mass.: Southern Pacific ought to have a speculative value at least equal to the price at which it sold on the recent slump, unless the earnings of the property have been grossly misrepresented.
"L." Los Angeles: You must be on my preferred list. One dollar pays for a three months' subscription to LESLIE'S WEEKLY, and will put you on my preferred list for three months, \$2 for six months, and \$4 for a year.
"R." Savannah: Preferred for three months. I do not know the parties. Advise you to make inquiry through your bank or through a mercantile agency. I do not believe in it, and would take a profit as soon as I could.
"H. M." Hamilton, O.: Subscription extended for three months. 1. No report, but indications favorable. 2. Lack of support. Yes, either class. 3. No. 4. Better. 5. It ought to be over. 6. No. 7. No one can tell how far the depression may go.
"W." Cleveland: Payment of dividends on Erie first preferred, while the road is so badly in need of money and is in the market as a heavy borrower, does not seem to be entirely justified. Morgan interests have long been favorable to the purchase of this stock, but these influences are no longer as dominant as they have been.
"A. J. S." New York: 1. I doubt if any book contains precisely what you ask for. The files of almost any of the leading financial papers should cover it. 2. The man who has ample means to buy standard stocks on declines, and to continue the purchases on a scale-down, is safe if he begins to buy them while they are netting 5 per cent.
"Z." Lake Placid: I know of conservative investors who make it a rule to buy good stocks and bonds whenever a panic or semi-panic, such as the market has recently had, occurs, but always with an idea of buying still more in case the market has a further substantial drop. This is a safe policy to pursue, but it requires money and patience.
"Soudan," Mexico: a. and b. Manhattan Elevated had been paying 4 per cent. for some years up to the time when it became a guaranteed stock. The guarantee is that 6 per cent. will be paid and 7 per cent., if earned, until 1906, when the full 7 per cent. is guaranteed. Six per cent. has been regularly paid and 1 per cent. additional, making it at present a 7 per cent stock. c. No.
"W. D." New York: Rock Island common has been regarded as very cheap, compared with other railroad shares selling about the same price. It is reported to be earning at the rate of 6 or 8 per cent. The speculative crowd that has manipulated the property is in bad repute. It is the management that has given the stock a black eye, and the same explanation has applied to other properties.
"W. W." Cohoes, N. Y.: Preferred for six months. 1. Hold for the present. Examination being made. 2. I see no prospects of dividends on American Ice preferred this year. The earnings are large, but the floating debt of over \$1,000,000 must first be liquidated. 3. The stockholders' committee

has been favorably impressed by its examination thus far, but it has just been able to get at the books.

"C." Louisville, Ky.: 1. I mean that the general tendency of the market is liable to be downward until the presidential election. There will no doubt be fluctuations and an occasional rise on every accumulation of a short interest. 2. No, unless money-market conditions are relieved. 3. I do not look for a "permanent rally" in the near future. 4. I do not like to advise any one to sell his stocks at a sacrifice. You must reach your own conclusions.

"J. J." Cleveland: J. J. Hill did not deny the story that he had told of differences among the directors of the Steel Trust over the dividends on the common, which were compromised by an agreement that the dividend would be reduced to a 2 per cent. basis at the next meeting. He said he was not responsible for this report, but he did not deny the statement that was attributed to him. At least I have not seen the denial.

"M. B." Albany, N. Y.: The Baltimore and Ohio first 4s, the Chesapeake and Ohio first consols, C. B. and Q. collateral joint 4s, Erie first consols, Missouri Kansas and Texas first 4s, Missouri Pacific first consols, Michigan Central collateral trust 3 1-2s, and the Norfolk and Western first consols 4s are all pretty good bonds. The Wabash second 5s return over 4 1-2 per cent. and are highly regarded by many investors. I would not be in a hurry to buy.

"G." St. Louis: 1. Those who believe in the ultimate passage of a subsidy bill think Pacific Mail has a future. As it is a minority stock being held by the Southern Pacific, it is difficult to advise. 2. Union Bag common represents only water, and has no prospects of dividends. You would buy it therefore solely as a cheap speculation. You must judge for yourself. 3. No. 4. No. 5. Republic Iron and Steel has not been regarded as one of the best of the stocks of its character.

"L." Long Island City: It is incorrect to say that prices during the recent slump were largely below the figures in the Northern Pacific panic of May 9th, 1901. Among the stocks that sold considerably lower at that time than the price made after the recent failure of Taylor & Co., are American Car and Foundry, Anaconda, Atchison, Canadian Pacific, C. and O., Delaware and Hudson, Hocking Valley, L. and N., M. O. P., Norfolk and Western, Reading, Southern Pacific, United States Leather preferred, and Wabash.

"Patience," Chicago: Preferred for six months. 1. If the Grand Trunk has really secured possession of the Toledo St. Louis and Western, as reported, other interests will not care to retain their minority holdings. The future of the property will depend upon what the new owners might choose to do with it. 2. Reorganization of some of the industrials, whose common shares are selling at almost nothing, such as American Can, is not improbable. That would seem to be the drift of events. Usually reorganization means an assessment—that is, a voluntary one. 3. I would buy nothing now simply because it looks cheap. This is a good time to consider merit rather than cheapness.

"W." Raleigh, N. C.: 1. Southern Pacific was purchased from the Stanford estate at nearer 50 than 40, by the late Mr. Huntington. The Keene pool bought it at from 50 to 60. This is why many regarded it as a bargain when it touched around 40 during the slump. 2. Mr. Keene's explanation of the recent failure of his son-in-law's firm, and the semi-panic which followed it, corroborates what I have repeatedly said about this market, and explains the actual situation. He said the firm had a lot of securities they could not sell, and when the banks wanted more margin there was no money to pay it, because these securities could not be sold, and failure resulted.

"A. R." New York: Preferred for three months. 1. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 4s are regarded favorably around 90, though they are no better than Manhattan Elevated guaranteed stock at 130. 2. I learn that some inside parties in the Steel Trust have disposed of many of their shares and are retaining the first mortgage bonds, the bulk of which is held by Carnegie. The property is certainly worth the amount of these first mortgage bonds, something over \$300,000,000. 3. Hard times are always unfavorable to Wall Street speculation, and therefore mean lower prices. 4. In my judgment, yes. 5. The cause of panics differ. Fear of free silver led to the last depression; over-speculation and over-trading to the present. 6. Amalgamated has been manipulated by an unscrupulous lot of promoters, whose standing in the financial world has been seriously injured thereby.

"L." Watertown, N. Y.: 1. The annual meeting of the American Chicle Company was held this month, and a very pleasing report was presented to the stockholders. Not only were the dividends of \$900,000 earned, but there was also earned a surplus of \$175,000. 2. The stockholders of the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware have been asked by a committee of financiers to unite in a plan to form a new company called the United Gas and Electric Company, with a capital of \$25,000,000 in shares, at \$10 each, \$10,000,000 of the new stock to be used to acquire the capital stock of the United States Light and Heating Company for expenses and so forth, and \$15,000,000 to be offered to the shareholders of the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware, in exchange for their shares—that is, for three shares of Bay State Gas and one dollar in cash, one share of the new stock will be delivered. Stockholders desiring to avail themselves of this privilege of exchange must deposit their shares in the Bay State Gas Company with the Knickerbocker Trust Company, 66 Broadway, before September 1st. This looks as if there might be a lively movement in Bay State Gas shares, and also in those of the United States Light and Heating Company before long.
Continued on following page.

Tour to the Pacific Coast.

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State.....
It is understood that above will be sent to the person named and no other person under no obligation whatsoever to subscribe to LESLIE'S WEEKLY

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

Continued from preceding page.

"Z." Connellsville, Penn.: Addressed.
"G. R." New York: I do not advise it.
"McD." Princeton, Ill.: Booklet not received.
"M." Jefferson, Wis.: Neither is an investment.
"G." Milwaukee: Preference continued for one year.
"J." Springfield, Mass.: I do not find you on my preferred list.
"F. K. N." New York: Anonymous communications not answered.
"Subscriber," Springfield: Anonymous communications not answered.
"A. H. C." New York: They seem to be doing a large business, though the rating is not high.
"A. J." Pennsylvania: 1. I would even up on your stock. The shares are not assessable. 2. No.
"M. M." Morris, Ill.: Preferred for six months. Of the three cheap industrials you mention, I see common.
"H. H." Boston: Preferred for six months. Manhattan Elevated, at present prices, would net you five per cent., and is a guaranteed stock.
"Jackson," Scranton: 1. Because under a recent arrangement, it has been absorbed on a guarantee, which I consider good. 2. I think very little of the copper proposition.
"R. L. F." Watertown: 1. I would consider nothing "absolutely safe" in this market on a 10-points margin. 2. Am not recommending purchases until conditions are more settled.
"R." Kingston, N. Y.: While the advice of your friends is not altogether bad, I think you would be better satisfied with Baltimore and Ohio, Missouri Pacific, or Manhattan Elevated.
"Mc." San Juan: 1. I only know what the prospectus states, and that the concern has been successful in the past. 2. I think better of Manhattan Elevated for permanent investment.
"C." Louisville, Ky.: The annual statement of Virginia-Car. Chemical shows a decrease in net profits of nearly \$1,000,000, as compared with those of the preceding year. This is not particularly exhilarating.
"X. Y. Z." New Haven: 1. Your question must be answered by a lawyer. 2. Ditto. 3. If Pennsylvania were assured of a continuance of the present rate of dividend, it would be a purchase on the decline. 4. I doubt if it is settled.
"F." Cape Cod: Wheeling and Lake Erie second preferred last year ranged from 28 to 42, and this year from 30 to 32 1/2. Its earnings make an excellent showing, but if the market rises and you can get out without much loss I would sell.
"M. G. P." Albany: Baltimore and Ohio is making such an excellent report of its earnings, and the road is in such admirable condition for business, that I dislike to advise its sale at a sacrifice. Better even up if the market drops much lower.
"Flint," Pittsburg: While after a semi-panic the market is always entitled to a little rise, I expect further liquidation and recessions, unless the business outlook generally improves. You should be a subscriber at the home office. It is worth it.
"F." Pittsburg: 1. While there is no reason to expect a decided advance in the steel shares, the dividends on the preferred ought to be paid for some time to come, if the statements of earnings are honestly reported. 2. I have not much faith in the future of Crucible common.
"T." Beaver Falls, Penn.: One dollar received. You are on my preferred subscription list for three months. I only know that the concern makes excellent reports and seems to give very good refer-

ences. It might be judicious for you to make inquiries of some of the latter.

"P. S." Yonkers, N. Y.: 1. The report of the earnings of International Steel Pump discloses that altogether too small an amount is charged off for depreciation. I would take my profit on the stock. You will get it lower. 2. Southern Railway common is a good way off from dividends, and I doubt if the preferred is worth what it is selling for.

"W." East Springfield, N. Y.: 1. The Wabash Debenture B's do not pay interest, but they are ahead of the preferred shares and next to the A bonds. I am told that more than 4 per cent. has been earned on the Wabash B's, and that they are closely held by those who believe in their future. 2. No rating. Bankers of prominence seldom deal in such stocks.

"K." Cleveland: 1. The Wall Street Journal, 42 Broad Street, publishes a complete list of the transactions of the New York Stock Exchange daily in clear type, suitable for your purpose of binding. 2. Not in New York. 3. On further liquidation in the market, culminating usually in a decided slump, Erie second preferred has merit. 4. Preferred for three months.

"A." Blodgett's Landing, N. H.: Preferred for six months. 1. It looks like a safe proposition. 2. Of course the safest speculation will be in dividend-payers, though these require much more money. I have repeatedly named the best of these, including several which are very active on both sides of the water. You are wise in buying outright rather than dealing on margins.

"X. Y. Z." Peabody, Mass.: 1. J. L. McLean & Co. are members of the Consolidated Stock Exchange. The other firm has had serious charges made against it before the Attorney-General. 2. They are now so considered. 3. After the drop that Amalgamated has, the natural tendency would be toward recuperation, but all depends on the demand for copper at profitable prices.

"F. B. D." Minneapolis, Minn.: 1. The capitalization of the Rock Island, when it fell into the hands of the Moores, was about trebled. The voting power was taken from the common stock and lodged in the preferred. Manipulation on a gigantic scale has characterized the proceeding, and made conservative bankers stand aghast. 2. Chicago Great Western does not look like a purchase, even at prevailing prices.

"Q." New York: The newspapers of this city were recently filled with statements regarding the affairs of the Columbia Gold Mining Company and its enticing circulars promising great wealth. As a result of an investigation by the post-office authorities, some of the directors, who were advertised as prominent figures in the financial world and proved to be clerks in the custom-house, promptly withdrew from the concern.

"L. E." Hartford, Conn.: You have observed probably that feelers are being sent out in the financial columns of some of our newspapers in regard to the possibilities of smaller earnings by the Steel Trust and of a reduction or passage of the dividend on the common shares. There is significance in these statements, but the public may as well prepare itself for the worst. This colossal corporation has been top-heavy from the start.

"St. L." Montreal: Two dollars received. You are on my preferred subscription list for six months. 1. You can safely buy investment securities, first-class ones, whenever they are on a 5 per cent. basis. 2. It has been selling for all it is worth. 3. Yes. It is always safe to buy at panic prices, but it is well to take a profit and follow a market that must naturally

have many recessions. 4. Unless the earnings of Union Pacific are materially decreased, there is no reason why it should not continue to pay dividends on the common.

"J." Watertown, N. Y.: 1. I would hold for the present. Note later advices. Making inquiries. 2. Missouri Pacific at 95, Manhattan around 130, and Baltimore and Ohio preferred around 80 look as cheap as anything on the list, though there is no as-

urance that the liquidation, if uncompleted, will not take them lower. 3. Even the elect are sometimes deceived. I certainly was by the statements made by what I presumed to be the highest authority. This is why I am reluctant to accept additional statements from that source. 4. After an extravagant boom, continuing over seven years, liquidation can hardly be concluded in a few months.

NEW YORK, July 30th, 1903.

JASPER.



ELEVEN COYOTE CUBS CAPTURED IN ONE DEN BY A KANSAS RANCHMAN.

Remarkable Capture of Coyote Cubs

A CORRESPONDENT sends to LESLIE'S WEEKLY from Bucklin, Kan., the story of the capture of eleven young coyotes, which is of more than usual interest. A ranchman, who is also something of a sportsman, was riding over his pasture at Bucklin, looking after stock and fences, when his attention was attracted by his greyhounds' state of excitement at the mouth of a den. He concluded that it was a wolf-den, and that the wolf-mother was probably at home. Since it is not the habit of greyhounds to dig much, the ranchman immediately commenced excavating with a claw-hammer,

his only available tool for digging. With a very little help from the dogs he followed the hole a distance of about eight feet, but to the great disgust of the dogs the hole was found to contain only young coyotes, whose eyes were yet unopened. But a find of eleven in one den is something unusual, and the State's bounty on that number is a sum not to be despised. So it was a proud man who came riding home, not wearing his jacket, but carrying it tied up in the manner of a sack to hold the eleven wolf-cubs. It now remains to be seen how Kansas will next distinguish itself.

Life-insurance Suggestions

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermit," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

THE PROOF of the pudding is in the eating. Does a doctor take his own medicine? Do life-insurance men and those directly associated with life insurance companies, and therefore who know most about them, buy their own goods? Do they invest their own money in life insurance? These are natural and important questions to ask. Perhaps some facts about one agency of a leading company might be interesting in this connection—the agency of the Equitable in Pittsburg, Penn. There are some two hundred men directly associated with the Equitable in the Pittsburg district who actually carry \$2,000,000 of insurance in their own company, an average of \$10,000 apiece. In this are included some fifty of the office force, medical examiners, inspectors, and 150 agents. Including the director from Pittsburg, the counsel and examiners throughout the field, there is more than \$2,465,725. of Equitable insurance carried by these men intimately associated with the Equitable. The premiums upon this amount to some \$75,000 a year. We have mentioned this particular agency because it affords a direct and specific

answer to the question, Do insurance men believe in their own business applied to themselves? Other agencies of the other great companies could make an equally good showing. It proves simply that the representatives of these companies are not only willing but eager to adopt the same saving and investment policy which they urge upon others; that they are not willing to be behind any class of intelligent, wide-awake men in making careful provision for their families and others who may be dependent on them.

"P. D. Q.," Sandusky, O.: I do not regard it with as much favor as some of the larger and better-known companies.

"H.," Punxsutawney, Penn.: I do not like their contracts. Nothing beats an insurance company more than conservatism.

"G. A. H.," Chicago: 1. The proposition of the New England Mutual Life is attractive in many ways. 2. The company has an excellent record. 3. Yes.

"J. M.," Corydon, Ia.: It is a small concern, which has still to demonstrate its success. It will be prudent to take a policy in a stronger and better-established concern.

"C. E.," Elmira, N. Y.: 1. It is called "a continuous installment bond." 2. No matter if only one payment had been made, the money would belong to your wife or to your heirs.

"Anxious," Omaha: 1. An ordinary life, twenty year, accumulation policy in the New York Life, at your age (thirty), will cost you \$24.38 per thousand. 2. At the end of the 20-year period you will have the three options you mention. It is for you to make the selection, not the company.

The Hermit

Business Chances Abroad

IT IS difficult to realize the market possibilities for American goods in China as fast and as far as the teeming millions of that mighty empire wake up to the needs and demands of modern civilization. With a population of at least 400,000,000 to be fed, clothed, and cared for, the time is not far distant when China will be the largest field before the American manufacturer and exporter of any under the sun. Just now it is American flour that seems to be the uppermost article of export to China. The British consul-general at Canton, in a report sent from China to London, and published in that city, states that the demand for flour among emigrants returned from the

United States is so great that the quantity of flour imported in 1902 exceeded that of 1901 by 95,831,328 pounds, and was also some 73,400,000 pounds in excess of the average for the past five years. These figures of increase in Chinese consumption of flour are justified by the figures of the Treasury bureau of statistics showing exportations of flour to China and adjacent ports. Indeed, it is only when the shipments to the ports adjacent to China are considered that the rapidity of increase in exports of flour to that part of the world is realized. To China alone, the exports of American flour have grown from 13,718 barrels in 1892 to 99,624 barrels in 1902. This increase of 85,905 barrels is small, however, compared with the increase in the shipments to Hong-Kong, from which point most of the flour there received is distributed to the various ports of China. The exports of American flour to Hong-Kong in 1892 were 457,690 barrels, and in 1902, 1,398,893, an increase of 941,203 barrels.

IN THE better known and more accessible parts of China, such as Fuchau and the neighboring country, there appear to be some good trade openings for Americans. Our consul at Fuchau, Mr. Gracey, says that opportunities exist for profitable investment of American capital in the mining operations in several parts of Fukien, and also for the construction of a railroad from Fuchau to Amoy in the south, and to Ningpo and Shanghai in the north. Matches are extensively used by the Chinese, and there is a large and increasing market for them. Coal mining is one of the greatest industries of the future in this same region, and American enterprise and capital will be a great help here. British and French prospectors have been visiting the coal fields in the northwestern part of the province recently, and in the southern part; and a British company has commenced operations in the latter district, under grant from Peking, confirmed by the viceroy of Minche.

ACCORDING TO an English expert the supply of coal yet remaining to be mined in the United Kingdom amounts to 80,684,000,000 tons, which, at the present rate of mining, would last 370 years. The same authority gives the total output of the world in 1900 as 767,636,204 tons, of which Great Britain produced 229,000,000 tons, or thirty per cent., and the United States 245,000,000 tons, leaving a balance of about thirty-five per cent. for the rest of the world.

Special Prizes for Amateur Photographs.

ATTENTION is called to two special pictorial contests in which our readers may engage. A prize of \$10 will be given for the most attractive Thanksgiving Day picture furnished us, and a prize of \$10 for the picture which represents with greatest success the spirit of Christmas time. These contests are attractive and should call out many competitors.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY was the first publication in the United States to offer prizes for the best work of amateur photographers. We offer a prize of \$5 for the best amateur photograph received by us in each weekly contest, the competition to be based on the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. Preference will be given to unique and original work and to that which bears a special relation to news events. We invite all amateurs to enter this contest. Photographs may be mounted or unmounted, and will be returned if stamps are sent for this purpose with a request for their return. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize-winners will be subject to our use unless otherwise directed, and \$1 will be paid for each photograph we may use. No copyrighted photographs will be received, nor such as have been published or offered elsewhere. Many photographs are received, and those accepted will be utilized as soon as possible. Contestants should be patient. No writing except the name and address of the sender should appear on the back of the photograph, except when letter postage is paid, and in every instance care must be taken to use the proper amount of postage. Photographs must be entered by the makers. Silver paper with a glossy finish should be used when possible. Mat-surface paper is not suitable for reproduction. Photographs entered are not always used. They are subject to return if they are ultimately found unavailable in making up the photographic contest. Preference is always given to pictures of recent current events of importance, for the news feature is one of the chief elements in selecting the prize-winners. The contest is open to all readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, whether subscribers or not.

N. B.—All communications should be specifically addressed to "Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York." When the address is not fully given, communications sometimes go to "Leslie's Magazine" or other publications having no connection with LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

Summer Tour to the North.

VACATION TRIP TO CANADA VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad personally-conducted tour to Northern New York and Canada, leaving August 12, covers many prominent points of interest to the Summer tourist—Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Rapids of the St. Lawrence, Quebec, The Saguenay, Montreal, Au Sable Chasm, Lakes Champlain and George, and Saratoga. The tour covers a period of fifteen days; round-trip rate, \$125.

The party will be in charge of one of the Company's tourist agents, assisted by an experienced lady as chaperon, whose especial charge will be un-escorted ladies.

The rate covers railway and boat fare for the entire round trip, parlor-car seats, meals en route, hotel entertainment, transfer charges, and carriage hire.

For detailed itinerary, tickets, or any additional information, apply to Ticket Agents, Tourist Agent, 263 Fifth Avenue, New York; or address George W. Boyd, General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

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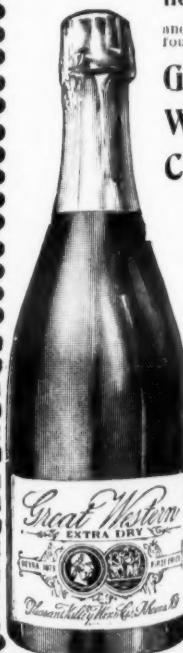
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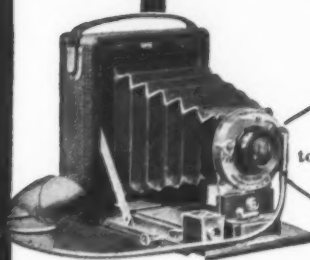
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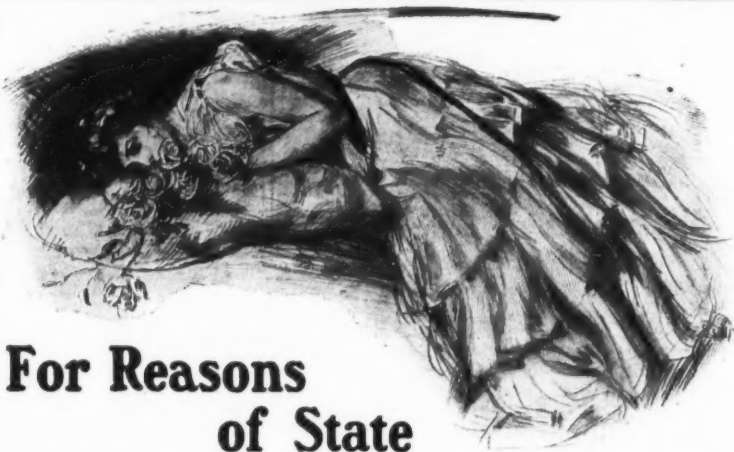
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